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FIVE CENTS A COPY

SOVIET PRESS SHOWS SKILL IN AGITATION

Facts Should 'Shout for Our Cause,' Kuibisheff Tells Journalists

SPORTS AND HUMOR HAVE LITTLE SPACE

Defects of Capitalism and Blessings of Communism Contrasted Daily

MOSCOW—The Soviet conception of journalism is defined by V. V. Kuibisheff, head of the Soviet State Planning Commission, as "agitation; that is, not a toothless, impartial reporting of facts, but selection of facts in such fashion that these facts themselves would shout for us, for our cause."

Mr. Kuibisheff amplified this definition in his address before a congress of journalists by mentioning, as requirements in the field of domestic news, "all possible coöperation with socialist construction in all its phases" and, in the field of foreign news, "illumination of the struggle of the world proletariat under the sharpest crisis of capitalism."

It is natural that a press which is under centralized control and which avowedly pursues the objectives of agitation and propaganda, with the entertainment of its readers as a distinctly secondary goal, should be different in character from newspapers in other countries. In fact the Soviet press is a sort of mirror in which one can see many of the contrasts between Russian and foreign life.

As One Speaks, All Speak

When the last journalistic statistics were computed the Soviet Union had 439 daily newspapers, published in 58 languages. Their average circulation is estimated at between 21,000 and 22,000.

Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party, has 1,500,000 subscribers; Izvestia, organ of the Soviet Government, has 800,000; Rabochaya Gazeta, a smaller newspaper, published in somewhat simpler language than Pravda, has 417,000; and Komsomolskaya Pravda, the daily newspaper of the Union of Communist Youth, has 345,000.

One of the first characteristics of the Soviet press that would strike the attention of the foreign reader is its absolute ideological uniformity. As soon as any important decision is taken by the Soviet Government or the Communist Party the 349 newspapers, even though they may be published in 58 various tongues, are in unison in explaining the decision, denouncing any elements in the population who may oppose it and devising means of promoting its successful realization.

Crime Generally Barred

The negative features of the Soviet newspapers are as significant as the positive ones. Ordinary criminality, scandal and sensation are almost completely barred from the pages of Soviet newspapers.

On the other hand any "alleged

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Germans Reject Objections Raised to Austrian Pact

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 28 — Arguments brought forward by opponents of the German-Austrian customs accord are taken up, dissected and rejected here one by one.

Commenting upon the assertion that the accord violates the first Geneva protocol of 1922 forbidding Austria to endanger its economic sovereignty, it is declared the clause was inserted at that time primarily to prevent an Austro-Italian customs union.

It was England and not France which caused its introduction, it is pointed out. For at that time the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Ignaz Seipel, was close to negotiating a customs union with Italy in order to safeguard his country from the perils of inflation.

If France objects to an accord between Berlin and Vienna, why doesn't it want to place its own commercial relations with Germany on a broader footing, it is asked here. Will the British Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson, succeed in acting as mediator between the respective demands of France and Germany, is another question.

One paper believes England is still inclined to listen more to the French plea for security because it has been voiced more vigorously. This will continue, it is affirmed, until the world no longer overlooks Germany's demand for independent action.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 28—The Austro-German customs union situation is to be dealt with in a statement by Arthur Henderson in the House of Commons Monday. Meanwhile no further developments have taken place here in this connection.

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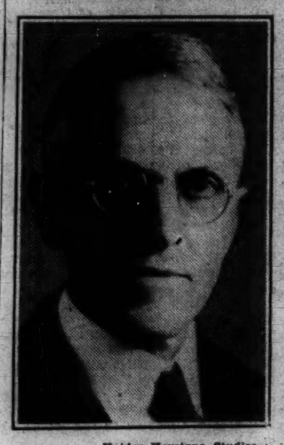
Shows How Economist Can Aid World in Peace



Kalden-Keystone Studios

PROF. WESLEY C. MITCHELL

Columbia Man Sees New Trend Toward Peace

Winner of Oxford Professorship Says Economic Thinking Points Way

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 28—A new method of economic thinking, which he characterizes as "the behavioristic approach," is tending to bring the world into closer harmony and to aid in resolving international rivalries into understanding and coöperation, according to Wesley C. Mitchell, professor of economics at Columbia University, who has just been selected for the George Eastman visiting professorship at Oxford University.

Professor Mitchell will go to Oxford in September with an open hand—ready to give and to receive knowledge—for not only will he lecture, but he is looking forward to contact with the progressive economic thinkers of Great Britain. He will succeed Prof. John L. Lowes, of Harvard, who held the post this year.

In spite of the fact that in founding this chair Mr. Eastman expressed the belief that "coöperation and civilization will be most effectively promoted if nations, and whose who form public opinion in them, know and understand one another," Professor Mitchell declared he had "no message to deliver."

"I am going merely as a technical economist to carry on the sort of work in England that I do here at home," he said. "The subjects upon which I am to lecture have not yet been decided. I shall try to finish another volume on business cycles, upon which I have been working for two or three years, and along other lines, I expect to learn a good deal from being over there."

In explaining what he meant when he said he would continue to carry on the work he had been doing, he said that his lectures at Columbia University have been "an exposition of types of economic theory and a critique of various concepts of central problems of economics and methods of dealing with them." That led to a discussion of the modern trend in economic thought, away from the strongly individualistic point of view and toward a concept which emphasizes group responsibility.

"Our industrial individualism is largely based upon a fixed concept of human nature, from which a scheme of what ought to be has been evolved," he said. "This was the sort of thinking advanced by Adam Smith, and still is prevalent in many strongly entrenched economic circles.

"Today a revolutionary modification of our conceptions of human nature gradually is taking place. Perhaps I

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Curtail One Country's Wheat, Curtail All, Says Australian

Would Put Control of Wheat in Body of Experts, Cut Export Quota, Halt Increase in Crop, and Feed Surplus to Livestock

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 28—The International Wheat Conference marked further progress today when interesting proposals were put forward for a solution of the world wheat crisis.

The two most important speeches of this morning's plenary session were those of the Hungarian delegate, I. de Pronay, and F. L. MacDougall, Australian commercial commissioner in London.

Mr. Pronay indicated that the discussion was useless if transoceanic producers did not make their viewpoint known. Advancing the Hungarian solution as a suggestion for deliberation in the conference, Mr. Pronay favored the idea of slight control of exports and a greater consumption of grain, as he considered the surplus represented only 2 per cent of the output of exporting countries.

He therefore suggested, first, that exporting countries should form a body of experts who would control exports; second, that a reduction in the export quota of from 10 to 15 per cent be fixed by the international body; third, export countries to guarantee no increase in acreage; fourth, that standing stocks should be used as fodder for composition feeding of livestock, and that such grain should be declared exempt from customs duty.

If export countries failed to keep such a plan, then the importers would buy wheat at "dumping" prices, reselling it at the world's normal price.

Mr. MacDougall strongly recommended the Hungarian delegate's points on international marketing as the only hopeful solution of the world wheat problem before the conference and suggested that the conference go into committee on these. Referring to the present crisis, Mr. MacDougall stated that the international wheat conference held in 1927 discussed means how to increase wheat production, while today they were meeting to devise measures for its decrease.

Overseas countries were suffering more than European countries in the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

SPANISH LOAN HELD TO AUGMENT NATION'S UNREST

Clashes With Police Continue and Students Proclaim Mock Republic

By W. HORSFALL CARTER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, March 28 — Whatever may be the tranquilizing effect abroad of the American credit secured by the Bank of Spain on behalf of the Government it has simply added another element to the general confusion here.

Instead of rescuing the finances of the nation from political vicissitudes it has been seized upon as an opportunity to bring down the Government even before the elections.

Juan Ventosa, Minister of Finance, is being attacked for his precipitate action and legal suit is being filed against the Cabinet by prominent Republican figures, including those recently released from prison on terms of "conditional liberty."

The grounds are that the Government action is illegal since the consent of the Cortes is necessary for the alienation of any state property and that public opinion has not been consulted. It is proposed, therefore, to impeach the Cabinet Ministers before the Supreme Tribunal.

Foreign Aid Resented

Apart from the political capital which is being made by the Government's pre-stabilization safety measure there is apparently a feeling of chagrin that foreign assistance should be called upon when the Bank of Spain has such ample reserves of gold.

Gen. Ricardo Burguete, president of the supreme military court which passed sentence on the Republican rebels last week, was dismissed from that post by an official decree published in the Gazette today as a consequence of an interview given the press yesterday in which he said military dictatorship was improbable at the present time and that army officers themselves desired to avoid it if it was at all possible to maintain peace by any other method.

Clashes with the police continue and students proclaimed a mock republic in Barcelona University lasting two hours. Large forces of police patrolled the streets last night in view of a possible military coup d'état.

The apostles of liberty take no account of such mundane things as

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

BYRD EXPEDITION DEFICIT CLEARED BY OWN EFFORTS

Dr. Grosvenor Says Book Sales and Talks for Most Part Erased Debts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 28—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd has cleared the debt of his antarctic expedition largely by his own efforts, it was disclosed here last night by Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the National Geographic Society. His lectures and the sale of his book were the two major means of erasing the deficit.

Moreover, it was revealed by Dr. Grosvenor, Admiral Byrd has done his bit in the employment situation by keeping every member of his expedition on the pay roll until he found other employment. In addition, he has written "the best seller of exploration" and has talked to more people from a lecture platform than any other American lecturer.

"Admiral Byrd is the only man in the history of our country to be awarded by our Government all four of the following rare distinctions: the Congressional Life-Saving Medal, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Congressional Medal of Honor, and the Navy Cross." Furthermore, Dr. Grosvenor added, he is the only explorer to receive two medals from the National Geographic Society, both tendered by the President of the United States on behalf of the society—the Hubbard Medal from President Coolidge and the Special Medal of Honor from President Hoover.

Dr. Grosvenor introduced Byrd to an audience to whom the Admiral showed more than 9000 feet of the film of his antarctic expedition, half of which had not been exhibited before. The new section related particularly to the scientific work of the expedition.

The City of New York, Byrd's ship, which is being maintained as an educational exhibit, will come to Washington next week to remain here a month under the auspices of the National Geographic Society. High school classes which make pilgrimages to the capital each year during April will be especially interested in the ship, it is believed.

Speaking of the antarctic expedition, Dr. Grosvenor said:

"The American people realize that Byrd's antarctic expedition represents a new era in exploration—an era made possible by new instruments of science, with Byrd as the genius who first had the sagacity to use them. For the first time, flying machines were maintained throughout a polar winter.

"In a single flight of less than a day 150,000 square miles were surveyed by the camera—an area more than twice as large as all the New England states. Admiral Byrd carried the American flag 1500 miles farther south than it had ever penetrated before. His name will ever live as the greatest pioneer navigator of the air, as does that of Magellan as the greatest pioneer navigator of the farthermost seas.

"All his remarkable achievements have been in the name of the science and have greatly enriched the many fields of research."

REPEAL DANGER ROUSES ILLINOIS DRYS TO ACTION

Rising Demand Sweeps State That Governor Veto the Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 28—Shocked by the prospect of losing all the legislation against liquor written in Illinois for nearly a century, citizens sensing the social dangers are rising throughout the State to call for a veto of repeal of the state prohibition law.

The first state-wide organization to go into action was the Illinois Council of Churches. When the State Senate's vote for repeal put the decision up to Gov. Louis L. Emmerson, the council telegraphed to all ministerial associations asking their thousands of clergymen to urge a veto. Other agencies are likewise at work.

A rekindling of interest in prohibition among women's organizations as a result of the Illinois situation is reported by Miss Epha M. Marshall, secretary of the Illinois W. C. T. U. Telegrams and letters coming into her office in the last few days, Miss Marshall said, informed her that all over the State, women were aroused. Local presidents were getting response not only from their own members but from women outside the organization who do not want Illinois to lose its protective legislation.

The state W. C. T. U. sent letters March 26 to the 400 presidents of its local unions, organized in 84 counties, urging them to get the women of their communities, non-members as well as white-ribboners, to appeal individually to the Governor to veto the repeal bill. Miss Marshall said she was convinced that women would respond to the call because they were so stirred by the situation.

Indications of this enthusiasm for prohibition in the last few days also have reached national W. C. T. U. headquarters in Evanston, said Mrs. Anna Marden De Yo, corresponding secretary. Telegrams and telephone calls have come urging action or offering aid. Significant of the reaction of women to the enforcement crisis, Mrs. De Yo said, was the visit to headquarters of a woman, not a member of the W. C. T. U., who said she felt she must do something and wanted to be told how to reach the Governor.

"There is a tremendous awakening," Mrs. De Yo said.

Politically, Governor Emmerson finds himself in a tight fix. If he abets the cause of liquor by refusing to veto the repeal bill, he faces the possibility of political extinction at the hands of the incensed drys when he comes up for reelection next year. If he exercises his veto he will antagonize a wet element of the Republican Party in Chicago.

Ordinarily the Governor will need to win both Illinois down-state and Chicago. Down-state with its large rural population is dry, and Chicago is wet. The Governor is a down-state man.

By-Election Won by Conservatives; Liberal Vote Falls

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

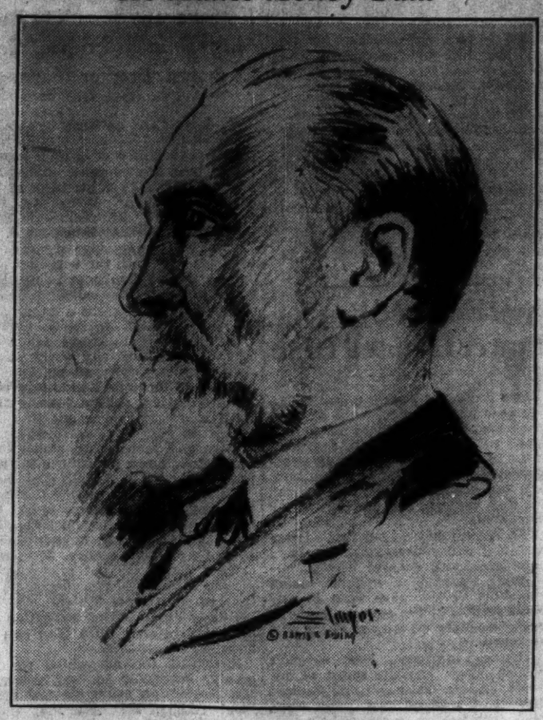
LONDON, March 28—The Conservative victory in the Sunderland by-election yesterday means an important swing-over from Labor in an industrial center and is taken as indicative of what may now be expected in a number of other similarly situated constituencies in north England.

Sunderland was captured by Labor in 1929 after being long held by the Conservatives. The decisive nature of today's results is indicated by the fact that the vote of C. Luke Thompson, Conservative candidate, has gone up by 1000 to 30,497 while that of James T. Brownlie, Labor representative, is down by 1500 to 30,075.

Dr. Betty Morgan, Liberal candidate, on the other hand, received only 15,020 compared to 21,300 in 1929.

The Sunderland by-election has thus confirmed evidence afforded by recent contests in Pontypridd, Salisbury, Fareham, East Islington and East Bristol, in each of which the Liberal vote has decreased materially. The main issue in the Sunderland by-election has been the unemployment policy, and especially bearing thereon of the Conservatives' scheme for tariffs.

He Makes Money Talk



MONTAGU NORMAN
Governor, Bank of England

HOOVER LEARNS HOW HOME HELP CHEERS ISLANDS

Educational, Fiscal and Soil Experts Put Possessions on New Road

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD U. S. S. ARIZONA, March 28—In coping with the many economic and social problems facing them, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, through President Hoover's leadership, are enjoying, for the first time, the invaluable assistance of the Government's many technical and expert agencies.

During the last year, educational, agricultural, fiscal and other authorities in government service have been sent to these two possessions at the President's direction and have aided them in formulating and carrying out far-reaching programs of rehabilitation. It is said to be the President's intention to extend this type of expert service to other possessions. He considers such assistance the soundest and most inexpensive that the Government can render.

According to the President, this technical and expert counsel operates to make the colonies self-reliant and self-sustaining by developing their own resources and qualities of leadership. In the President's opinion, an agricultural experiment station directing a far-reaching agricultural organization, such as is being done in both Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, renders infinitely more valuable and lasting benefits than costly appropriations loosely applied.

The last year was the first time that the Government's many technical resources were made available to these two insular possessions. Heretofore, because the Government turned back their tax and customs receipts, Congress never extended these agencies to their service. But at the President's recommendation, the funds necessary for initiating such assistance, between $500,000 and $800,000 was voted and the results have more than repaid the outlay.

It is the President's intention to urge Congress to expand this work next year. The expenditure may come to several hundred thousand dollars additional, but the President holds that the Government can well afford it, and that it is the best investment that can be made for the lasting good of the possessions.

In both colonies, governmental administrators and native leaders were enthusiastic over the services rendered by the experts and expressed their gratitude to the President for making them available. Mr. Hoover was urged repeatedly to continue, and to expand this type of governmental aid.

BANKERS SILENT ON PURPOSES OF NORMAN'S VISIT

Bank of England Head in U. S. on Reported Mission to Adjust Gold Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 28—Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, arrived here yesterday on the Berengaria, of the Cunard Line. He was met at the pier by George L. Harrison, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Mr. Norman said he would make no announcement as to the nature of his mission while he was in the United States. Mr. Harrison was equally reticent as to the nature of the conversations that would take place.

It is reported, however, that Mr. Norman will engage in a series of talks with Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. Considerable anxiety is felt in England at the continued drain of gold to the United States. According to the latest figures of the Federal Reserve Bank, the United States now has more gold than ever, the figure last Wednesday reaching a new peak of $4,689,000,000.

British bankers and economists feel that one of the great needs of world economic recovery is the redistribution of the yellow metal. This, they say, can be accomplished only by means of long-term financing on the New York market. It is understood that the world silver situation also will be discussed by Mr. Norman in his conferences with financial leaders here.

Silver Problem Shown to Rest Primarily Upon Its Value as Commodity

By O. R. HOBSON

Editor-in-Chief, the Financial News, London

LONDON—Silver is largely a by-product mined not for its own sake but because it happens to lie in juxtaposition with other metals.

The greatest producer of silver is Mexico, which produces about 106,000,000 ounces, or nearly half the world's supply. Much of this metal is derived from mines worked primarily for their silver. But practically the whole of the rest of the world's supply—of which the United States provided

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Liquor Banished at Panama Dinner

PANAMA CITY, March 28 (AP)—Bowing to protests by Smith W. Brookhart, Senator from Iowa and E. E. Denison, former Representative from Illinois, the Metal Trades Council decided at the last minute to make its dinner last night in honor of Mr. Denison "dry."

The purpose of the event was to recognize Mr. Denison for his efforts to obtain a canal employees' retirement bill, and Mr. Brookhart had been invited to attend.

"I do not go to banquets when I know they will be wet," Mr. Brookhart said, "and I do not stay when I find they are wet."

Mr. Denison also advised the committee he could not attend if liquor were served. The views of both were widely proclaimed in local newspapers.

BOSTON POST OFFICE CONTRACT AWARDED

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The contract for constructing the post office and courthouse at Boston today was awarded to the N. P. Severin Company of Chicago, whose bid of $4,648,500 was low.

The Treasury in announcing the award said the contract required that the building be completed in 720 calendar days from next Monday.

MOVE IN INDIA TO AUGMENT LONDON PLAN

Right to Full Independence and Trade Superiority Covered in Goals

COMMITTEE ADOPTS GANDHI-IRWIN TRUCE

British Political Observers Surprised at Scope of Congress's Demands

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

KARACHI, India, March 28—The entire findings of the London Round Table will be completely reorientated if two policies being enunciated here are carried to conclusion, despite adoption of the Gandhi-Irwin truce by an overwhelming majority of the Working Committee of the All-India National Congress.

The first of these policies is defined in a congress declaration that the goal of complete independence remains intact; the second is formulated in a statement made by Mahatma Gandhi that European trading rights cannot be treated on terms of equality with Indian rights.

That the aim of Congress is still complete independence is shown in a resolution which will be presented by the Working Committee to the agenda committee here today.

The resolution declares that should the way be made clear for the Congress to associate with the British Government in furtherance of the future constitutional status, the Congress delegation at the next round table will work for the goal of Purna Swaraj, or home rule, particularly to give Indians control of the army, external affairs, finance, and fiscal and economic policies.

Impartial Tribunal Sought

The Congress will also ask for establishment of an impartial tribunal to scrutinize the financial transactions of the British Government in India, to examine and assess obligations to be undertaken by India and England, and will assert the right of either India or Britain to end the partnership between the two countries at will. With these stipulations accepted Congress will ask Gandhi to represent the organization at the next round table.

Apparently the Congress Working Committee considers these are justifiable claims under the terms of the truce agreement made with the Viceroy.

The scope of these demands, made with Gandhi's authority, has come as a surprise to British political observers here who read in the truce between Gandhi and the Viceroy acceptance of the federation idea which the London Round Table evolved.

The question of equality in trading rights between the two nationals is another important aspect of the Round Table findings which will be reopened.

Gandhi has informed a deputation of Indian merchants at Karachi he will take all possible steps to rescind the clause in the Round Table decisions in which Europeans were to receive an equality of rights with Indians.

The deputation indicated such clause was unacceptable to India's commercial community as its acceptance would mean mortgaging the whole economic and industrial future of the country.

In this connection Gandhi concurred, stating the Congress felt even more strongly on that issue than did the merchants. In his latest article in Young India, Gandhi's own publication, the Congress Party leader emphasizes this attitude. He says:

"To talk of no discrimination between Indian interests and those of Europeans is to perpetuate Indian bondage. What is equality of rights between a giant and a dwarf? Before one can think of equality between equals the dwarf must be raised to the height of the giant."

It is generally believed in British political circles in India that Gandhi has been maneuvered into this attitude by wealthy Bombay merchants who have lavishly supported civil disobedience funds.

Many Indians are now disgruntled with Gandhi's leadership, but are faced with a quandary in view of the fact there is no other figure big enough in Indian politics to supplant him.

Crowd Around Gandhi

The agenda committee seriously tackled work of the Congress yesterday when 350 delegates squatted on the sands in a vast shaminah (flat-roofed tent) with tiny portable writing desks in front of them. Hundreds who paid for admittance congregated around the delegates before the platform on which Gandhi sat spinning.

Resolutions indorsed included one lauding the bravery and sacrifice of Bhagat Singh and his two accomplices who have just paid the extreme penalty for the assassination of a young English police officer.

While recording appreciation of the "martyrdom" of this trio, Congress also dissociated itself from political violence, although this phrase in the resolution was questioned by several delegates who would have preferred to omit it.

The resolution also criticized the Government for carrying out the executions, contending the authorities lost "a golden opportunity of winning over to the method of peace the part which was being driven to despair and resorts to violence." Many fiery speeches were delivered upon this topic, although general opinion of the Congress opposes violent methods.

Nepal Mountaineers End Old Rift With China Over Payment of Tribute

Nanking Delegate Returns From Himalayan State With New Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING, China—The Nanking Government has at last succeeded in ending the 23-year dispute with Nepal, the small country which lies on the southern slope of the Himalayan range. Pai Wei-shen, commissioner for the Chinese Government, recently returned from Kathmandu, capital of Nepal, with a treaty of friendship signed by the Prime Minister, Maharaja Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung. The little country has cemented the new friendship by presenting a number of valuable ivory gold and jade ornaments and other Nepalese products to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Nationalist Government.

For more than 116 years Nepal was a tributary state of China, though for all practical purposes it had been drawn within the orbit of British India. The state had been defeated in 1792 by the Chinese Emperor, Chien Lung, and was compelled to pay tribute to the Court at Peking every five years. This practice ended in 1908, when the natives in Chinese Turkestan prohibited the envoy from Nepal from traveling overland through their territory. And being against their beliefs to travel by sea, the Nepal authorities took the opportunity of severing all relations with the Chinese court.

The people of Nepal are a contented race. They enjoy the culture and civilization of the East and the West. Gambling and drinking are rarely found in the country. The Government has a railway system, begun in 1926, and many modern conveniences.

The young Maharaja Tribhubana Bir Bikram is the sovereign head of the country. He ascended the throne at the age of five, succeeding his father. His power rests in the hands of the Prime Minister, who is the actual ruler of the small country. The sovereign leads a life of seclusion. The authorities discourage travelers entering the country. It was only on one occasion that Pai Wei-shen saw the sovereign during his six-months' stay there.

There are 300,000 natives of Nepal enlisted in the army in India.

At Peace With China

Map Indicates Position of Little Independent State of Nepal, Which Has Reached an Accord With Nanking.

Perhaps the Courts May Enjoin Beavers

CONCORD, N. H., March 28 (AP)—The beaver is far from extinct in this State, according to H. C. Wallace, Deerfield farmer, who came down to the State House yesterday to ask the Governor for protection from a colony of beavers.

The animals, since it appeared the species might be wiped out many years ago, have been protected by law and Mr. Wallace is powerless to take action against them.

The animals, he said, have felled many cords of his valuable timber with their sharp teeth, which serve as adz and saw. The trees have been cut up and used to build their lodges. Some of the trees have been fashioned into dams, cemented with mud, which have backed up water and flooded valuable land.

Mr. Wallace's complaint is the first of the kind to reach state authorities and they are in a quandary as to what can be done to save the wood lots.

Swish—200 Miles an Hour Proposed for Six-Passenger Plane Nearly Ready

BURBANK, Calif., March 28 (AP)—A high-speed passenger airplane, developed from the idea of streamlining adopted by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, will be completed here next week and flown to Detroit for its first public exhibition at the National Air Show early in April.

If it meets the expectations of engineers, it will cruise with six passengers at a speed of between 190 and 200 miles an hour, carrying a gasoline supply sufficient for a four-hour flight and a reserve tank for another half-hour.

The ship is a low-wing Lockheed-Sirius model, one of the first of which was purchased by Colonel Lindbergh, who flew it from Los Angeles to New York a year ago in 14 hours and 45 minutes. But in the year that has passed, engineers working with the idea of a retractable landing gear have changed it so that only a general resemblance remains.

In flight, the ship resembles a huge bird and virtually is as free of air obstructions as the feathered flier.

Going a step beyond the idea of a retractable landing gear, engineers have made the tail wheel retractable without making it rigid when it is in position for landing. The tail wheel disappears in the fuselage and the landing gear into the wings by means of hydraulic pressure, controlled by a lever in the cockpit.

The pilot, instead of being seated at the rear of the fuselage, is placed directly behind the motor in a covered cockpit, stream-lined a third of the distance along the top of the fuselage. The passenger compartment is behind the pilot. Visibility from the cockpit is increased by the use for the first time of curved safety plate glass.

With a 425 horsepower supercharged motor, the top speed of the ship is estimated at 225 miles an hour.

COLLEGE GIRLS PIONEERING IN NATURAL SCIENCE

Wellesley Seniors Take Up Courses in Economics and Other Subjects

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 28—A number of Wellesley College seniors are pioneering in natural sciences which are of vital interest today by taking honors in those fields.

To "take honors" a student must have maintained a B average, and have completed 21 hours in her chosen field, before she is graduated with honors. At the close ofthe senior year results of her special study are incorporated in a thesis, which may serve as the basis for securing a master's degree. An oral examination completes her college courses.

Among the studies taken up is economics, which is being pursued by three Wellesley girls, according to recent announcements of their subjects.

Miss Alice Bakeman, Miss Adelaide Schwartz, and Miss Margaret Willgoose are making separate studies in divergent fields of economics.

Miss Bakeman is concentrating on public expenditures for consumers and the benefits thereof. She urges greater group responsibility.

Miss Schwartz is writing a thesis entitled "The Influence of Business Conditions on Radical Movements in the United States Since 1900." She has obtained both historical and statistical material for her work.

Miss Willgoose is combining history and economics in a paper on the history of British trade in the Argentine.

Astronomy is the chosen subject of Miss Dorothy Johnstone, who is studying pulsating stars, which vary in brightness as they expand and contract. Miss Kathleen McGinnis will write on "The Influence of Northern Painting on Italian Art," and Miss Carol Terry will also study art.

Miss Melanie Truman is writing on "Medieval Church History." Miss Muriel Cavis on "The Place of the Eucharist in the Thought of John Calvin." Miss Jean Byington will present a study of the contemporary French novel.

Bid of $4,978,031 for Tube Received

A bid of $4,978,031.80 was made yesterday by the Milwaukee firm of Wenzel and Henoch for the construction of the Swift River tunnel of the metropolitan water supply system. The amount is $1,000,000 less than the lowest offer up to date.

The tunnel to be constructed is officially described by the Metropolitan District Commission as "about 10 miles of tunnel and appurtances, including four shafts, the excavation of portal and intake control works, in the towns of Barre, Hardwick and Greenwich, Mass.

"The tunnel will be an extension westerly of the Wachusett-Coldbrook tunnel already constructed, will be lined with concrete and will generally be of horseshoe type, 12 feet 9 inches high by 11 feet wide inside the lining. The shafts will be about 15,000 feet apart."

This second tunnel will bring water from the Swift River into the metropolitan system when the tunnel is completed in 1934 or 1935.

MARATHON HOCKEY TEAMS AT GARDEN

Although all games between Boston Cubs and Springfield Indians were scheduled to be played to a finish, the first one did not meet these qualifications last night as it was necessary to call the game in Springfield a tie, 2 to 2, after the clubs had played 160 minutes of hockey in the first of the Canadian-American Hockey League final series. Tonight, the two clubs resume the series at the Boston Garden in the second game.

There is no doubt but that the clubs will exert their energies to the utmost to score a victory tonight, but just what can be expected of them after that strenuous affair of last night is hard to say. Whether they will have had sufficient time in which to recuperate is a question, but the team that recuperates the faster will stand the best chance of winning.

There has been a strong advance seat sale for this game and last night's marathon contest will undoubtedly bring many more in to see what will happen tonight. Springfield will play without the services of its best defenseman, Earl Seibert, and the Cubs are without Johnny Loucks, reliable spare left wing. All the players of last night's affair are ready for this game.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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New England Buying Power Is Rated High

New England's buying power is 22.5 per cent above the national average, according to a statement made last night by James J. Phelan, chairman of the Massachusetts Emergency Committee. Also, the sales opportunity is 8.16 per cent of the entire country and the area contains 6.66 per cent of the population.

Mr. Phelan pointed out that the assets of climate, diversity of seashore, mountains and general beauty, advanced educational systems, more abundant skilled labor than in any other section of the country, and the business ability were equal to the best anywhere.

The urge to discover New England's buying power was the result of reports on the sales district around New York and of New York State, both expressed in terms of their buying power in comparison with that of the United States.

The figures obtained concerning New England should, according to Mr. Phelan, show to the New Englander a stability and soundness for this section of the country and a degree of progress that should hearten and encourage everyone.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL TO HOLD GRADUATION

Graduation exercises for the senior class of navigators and marine engineers of the Massachusetts Nautical School are to be held aboard the school ship Nantucket, at the Charlestown Navy Yard, April 7, it is announced. A movement is on foot to establish a land school for this educational organization which prepares men to be officers in the American merchant marine.

Itinerary for the cruise this year, which is to start from Boston May 14, calls for a voyage of about 11,000 miles and extends over four months, the vessel being due back at Boston about Sept. 20. The Nantucket goes first to Provincetown, thence to Gibraltar, Palermo, Athens, Istanbul, Milos, Malta, Algeirs, Gibraltar, Madeira, Orient, Long Island and back to Boston.

REGULAR SAVING URGED AS CURB TO DEPRESSIONS

Extravagant Spending During Booms Invites Reaction, Banker Warns

No distress and hardship in another depression need be experienced if people learn to save part of their income regularly when working full time, Rome C. Stephenson, president of the American Bankers Association, told members of the Massachusetts Savings Bank Officers Club last night.

It is like the old adage of not missing the water until the well runs dry, he said. Savings banks for many years have urged the wage earner to lay up some of his money for a rainy day, he added.

Recent relief measures taken by federal, state and city governments were necessary, he went on, because people had no understanding of economics and instead of looking forward to offset depressions they indulged in an orgy of installment buying and mortgaging which burdened them when unemployment and part-time work materialized.

Mr. Stephenson suggested that mutual savings banks come under the Federal Reserve System, allowing them to rediscount government bonds when they needed money. At present savings banks are not organized to permit them to become members of the Federal Reserve System.

Federal and state legislation is necessary before such a plan can be adopted, he declared.

Regarding the act which permits greater borrowing by war veterans, Mr. Stephenson could see few beneficial results. He said that many former soldiers had drawn between $600 and $700 under this act, and spent it all within two or three days. "Too many have spent the money in a way that will help their families not at all," he said.

Railroad stocks will fall, and harm many banks which hold railroad stocks as securities, unless some legislation is enacted to put bus and truck lines on a fair competitive basis with railroads, which are paying heavy taxes and costs, he said.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP SERVICE ANNOUNCED

The Eastern Steamship Company announces the reentry into service of the steamships Boston and New York These boats have been thoroughly overhauled for the coming season. The Boston will start her first trip from here Monday, March 30. The New York will sail the following day. Both ships, it is stated, will leave Boston with full passenger lists.

The company also announces that the steamer Belfast will open the service between Boston and Rockland on April 6, and thereafter will leave Boston on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:00 p. m. On the return the steamer will leave Bangor at 2 p. m. and Rockland at 6 p. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Beginning April 2, the steamer Yarmouth, which plies between Boston and Yarmouth, will sail from the south side of Central Wharf, instead of from India Wharf, at 3 p. m.

Springfield to Have Park on Mill River

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 28—Due especially to the persevering efforts of one individual—Giles Blague of the City Planning Board—this city is coming into possession, through gifts by private owners, of 160 acres of land in one of the most scenic districts in this vicinity, from which will be formed a new public park.

The territory extends along the valley of the south branch of Mill River for a distance of two miles, and will be flanked for its entire length by a boulevard 80 feet in width.

Work will be commenced on this boulevard immediately after the City Council acts upon an order, to be introduced next Monday night, authorizing the final steps for taking over the property. The process is being expedited in order to sustain the operations for the relief of unemployment, which has been a special concern of the park and engineering departments.

The park, which varies from 800 to 1400 feet in width, is mostly wooded and the natural flora will be reinforced with ornamental shrubs to make one of the most beautiful parks in this section.

Givers of the land, numbering a dozen or more, were called to the City Hall yesterday afternoon and thanked by Mayor Winter for their generosity.

Films Spread Sale of Chewing Gum

Between American motion pictures and the example of the American "doughboys" during the World War, the whole world is chewing gum.

Exports of the commodity from the United States are increasing, despite the recession in many other products, according to the foodstuffs division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, says H. D. Butler, manager of the New England district office.

More than 500,000,000 sticks or slabs were sent abroad last year, with shipments to practically every part of the globe, he said. In pounds, the year's exports totaled 3,692,404, against 3,615,541 pounds the previous year. Per capita consumption of chewing gum in the United States is figured at more than seven-tenths of a pound for each inhabitant, or more than 100 sticks a year.

Spectators in foreign theaters, at first puzzled by the characteristic jaw motions of gum chewers as shown in the films, later tried it and liked it, according to instances reported to the Government.

DR. S. W STRATTON EN ROUTE TO FRANCE

Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, chairman of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a director and founder of the United States Bureau of Standards at Washington, will sail from New York today on the United States Lines steamer Leviathan.

Mr. Stratton is going to Paris to represent the United States Government at the meeting of the International Conference on Weights and Measures, to be held at Sevres, April 10 to 22. He will return on the same ship after the meeting. He is accompanied by Morris A. Parris.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with rain tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer tonight; colder Sunday night; moderate to fresh easterly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 40

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer tonight; colder Sunday night.

Maine: Rain tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer in the south portion tonight; colder Sunday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain tonight and Sunday; somewhat warmer tonight; colder Sunday afternoon and night.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Increasing easterly winds, probably becoming strong over the south portion Sunday; overcast, thick weather with rain tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Mar.28	Max. Mar.27		8 a.m. Mar.28	Max. Mar.27
Albany	38	58	Memphis	38	60
Atlantic City	40	48	Miami	72	76
Boston	32	46	Montreal	36	46
Buffalo	40	48	Nantucket	42	42
Calgary	0	..	New Orleans	44	74
Charleston	62	62	New York	40	60
Chicago	40	48	Philadelphia	42	60
Denver	10	16	Pittsburgh	50	58
Des Moines	26	32	Portland, Me.	36	46
Eastport	38	40	Portland, Ore.	42	42
Galveston	56	68	San Francisco	52	56
Hatteras	48	52	St. Louis	34	52
Helena	16	26	St. Paul	22	30
Jacksonville	64	70	Seattle	42	42
Kansas City	24	36	Tampa	68	78
Los Angeles	54	70	Washington	42	58

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 6:22 p. m., Sunday 6:41 p. m.
Height of tides 8.1 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:35 p. m.

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MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH, (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m., except Saturdays, when the time is 7 p. m.

Higher Speed Limit Measure Advanced

A bill raising the speed limit for automobiles to 30 miles an hour was ordered to a third reading yesterday by the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

The measure provides for a limit of 15 miles an hour on curves and intersections, and 20 miles an hour through thickly settled districts. The present law limits the speed in open country to 20 miles an hour, with eight miles an hour at crossings and curves and 15 in congested traffic.

The House refused to order to a third reading a bill to provide that employment certificates for school children shall be signed by the school physician.

Governor Ely sent to the House a message urging appropriation of $10,000 for Massachusetts' participation in the Yorktown Sesquicentennial celebration.

In justification of its action in severely paring down the building program recommended by Governor Ely, the House Ways and Means Committee has prepared data which it is asserted will show that a huge increase in the state tax for 1932 is already unavoidable.

A statement yesterday by Arthur W. Jones, chairman of the committee, predicted that the tax next year would have to be at least $13,000,000, a jump of $6,000,000 over 1930. The chief reasons for this, he said, were greatly decreased revenues from inheritance and corporation taxes and steadily mounting expenditures. He pointed out that a working surplus of $5,000,000 was available in the state treasury this year, whereas next year he thought there would be only $1,000,000.

MORE ATTRACTIVE FAIRS ARE PLANNED

There will be more to learn at the Massachusetts fairs during the coming season than ever before, according to Harry L. Piper, of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture. Plans for making the coming season one of unusual attractiveness will be considered at the spring meeting of the Massachusetts Fairs Association to be held in Worcester, April 15, he says.

Calling attention to pertinent facts concerning the fairs in this State, Mr. Piper points out that the Department of Agriculture allotted state prize money to more than 100 fairs during 1930, and that the total number of agricultural exhibits numbered more than 90,000. Over $60,000 in premiums was paid to exhibitors.

FALL RIVER BUDGET MAKES HEAVY CUTS

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 28 (AP)—Sweeping economies are contained in the budget for the city presented to the city council last night by the board of finance appointed by the Legislature to administer Fall River's affairs for the next 10 years.

The budget, totaling $6,000,000, is $1,250,000 below the total expenditures of the city in 1930. It provides a 20 per cent wage cut for police and firemen, elimination of 150 school teachers.

CHAMBER MEMBERS RETURN

About fifty members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are among the passengers on board the Cunard Line steamer Aurania which arrived at Boston tomorrow afternoon from a 17-day cruise to the West Indies. John W. Marno, vice-president of the State Street Trust Company, and Mrs. Marno are also among the passengers.

GOLDMAN TO LEAD BAND

Edward Franko Goldman, band master and composer, will be guest conductor at a concert to be given by the Boston University band, the Boston University college of music on April 8. The band concert, two student recitals and two talks on musical subjects by John Patten Marshall, dean of the college of music, during the month of April, constitute the heaviest program of the year at the college of music.

Citizens Pay $8500 for $830,000 Plant

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLINTON, Mass., March 28—The purchase of the Lancaster Mills property, assessed at $830,000, for $8500 cash was assured last night at an informal meeting of a citizens' committee when each man present pledged $500. The property, including 140-room employees' inn and tenements, was once valued at $15,000,000.

For a year the 20 Lancaster cotton mills which formerly gave employment to more than 2000 Clinton men and women have been closed. During that time the directors have attempted in vain to liquidate the property. They could not find a purchaser during the business depression, particularly severe in the New England textile industry.

Recently a group of Clinton citizens, led by George E. O'Toole, an attorney, offered the mill owners $8500 in cash plus assumption of the 1930 town tax on the property. Late yesterday afternoon the stockholders accepted the proposal and the deal is expected to be consummated today.

The citizens' committee will hold the property until business has picked up. Then it will determine what purchaser may be found to set the wheels spinning and revive the textile industry for 2000 townsfolk.

64-Foot Craft Braves Pacific

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HONOLULU—After a week's rest, the schooner Coquet, a 64-foot teakwook craft of dark blue, which spent 83 days on the Pacific Ocean weathering stormy seas and high winds and was forced into Honolulu harbor because of food and water shortage, set sail recently on its voyage to Victoria, Can.

According to Capt. George Waard, a Canadian of Dutch ancestry and owner of the vessel, the Coquet started out from Hong Kong, with his son Robert, an 18-year-old lad, as chief engineer and a crew of five Chinese. They had a good supply of foodstuffs and planned to make a non-stop voyage to Canada. They encountered heavy seas north of the Hawaiian Islands and made little progress for two weeks. When their food supplies began to diminish they decided to change their course.

The five Chinese members of the crew, all Cantonese, ranging from 16 to 42, joined the Canadian skipper because of unemployment in south China. They were engaged at $30 each a month until they reach Canada, when they will be sent back to China by steamer. Captain Waard's wife, who is Chinese, is now living in Kowloon, across from Hong Kong, and will join him when she hears of his safe arrival.

The Coquet is expected to reach Victoria at the end of April. The schooner was built in Hong Kong, costing $10,000. It will be used as a fishing vessel in Canadian waters.

PERSHING AGREES TO SPEAK

RICHMOND, Va., March 27 (AP)—Acceptance by Gen. John J. Pershing of an invitation to speak at the Yorktown sesquicentennial, Oct. 17, was announced last night by S. Otis Bland, secretary of the United States Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission.

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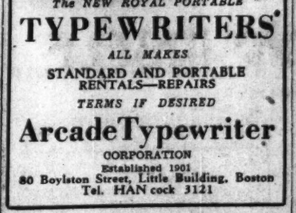

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Unethical Sales Methods Decried

High-pressure selling methods, so commonly practiced in recent years and so generally disliked by the public at large, were severely criticized at the Spring Sales Rally of the Sales Managers Club and Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, this afternoon.

Leon P. Dutch, of Dorr, Corbett and Dutch, outlined the changing trend in selling goods wherein service salesmen are rapidly displacing the "go-getter" type of seller. H. F. Twomey of Jordan Marsh Co., also spoke.

"During the past 18 months a number of manufacturers have thrown sound policies and ethical practices to the winds in their mad scramble to get orders at any cost," said Mr. Dutch. "Fake testimonial advertising and false claims of superiority of products have become too common. Some leading national advertisers, as well as firms in industrial lines, have succeeded in fooling their buyers with their false claims. Their competitors have found the way to meet this competition. It is straight, clean-cut policies, open to all. Sound merchandising of a wanted product, fairly priced, honestly sold, plus a guarantee of faithful, satisfactory service to the buyer," he said.

"Salesmen, as such, are fast passing out of the sales picture. In their place has come the service-salesman. He is the man who considers the welfare of the buyer first. Before thinking about an order, he thinks about what his goods or services can do for the buyer. No firm can continue to sell by high-pressure methods and hold its customers. Selling methods of firms must conform with the wishes of their customers, and no one likes high-pressure methods.

"Should the heads of every manufacturing concern in New England take the advice of the Prince of Wales," Mr. Dutch declared, "and spend the next six months on the road, visiting customers and prospective customers, New England's business would jump ahead by leaps and bounds. They wolud learn that in order to get and hold customers they must make wanted merchandise to meet the ever-changing demand; that the credit man must travel and meet his customers; that service and deliveries hold or lose customers."

STORE EMPLOYEES' COURSE ANNOUNCED

Store executives and employees of Boston are to have opportunity to learn "the use of figures in merchandising for profit," in a special course of instruction under auspices of the Merchants' Institute of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Malcolm P. McNair, associate professor of marketing of Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, is to conduct the course, consisting of five meetings, beginning April 10, held once a week at Jordan Marsh Company's store auditorium, at 6:30 p. m.

Subjects to be taken up include: Elements of retail profits; organization of the profit and loss statement; stock-turn and its effects; stock-sales ratios; relationship of mark-ups, mark-downs, and gross margin; effect of mark-downs; methods of sales planning, and computation and adjustment of open-to-buy limits.

$2,012,406 Ready for Vermont Work

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28 (AP)—Federal funds totaling at least $2,012,406 are available for federal construction projects in Vermont, according to reports received yesterday from several governmental divisions by Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee on Unemployment.

Funds to be expended by the Treasury Department for post offices and border stations will be distributed as follows:

Under contract: Bellows Falls Post office, $90,000; East Richford border station, $59,000.

Specifications being drawn: Rutland Post Office, $330,000.

Site under condemnation proceedings: Beecher Falls border station, $56,000.

Agent inspecting sites: Alburg border station, $56,000; Canaan border station, $56,000; Highgate Springs border station, $60,000; Norton Mills border station, $56,000; Richford border station, $59,000; West Berkshire border station, $59,500.

The additional federal building program reported to Congress Feb. 27 includes the following amounts authorized and appropriated for post offices in Vermont: Middlebury, $90,000; White River Junction, $125,000.

Federal funds for use on Vermont highways total $687,906, including both emergency and regular federal-aid funds. Of this amount $111,090 is under construction, $340,907 has been approved for construction, and $235,909 is available for new construction.

ARLINGTON MAN HONORED

PRINCETON, N. J., March 28 (AP)—Arthur S. Lane of Arlington, Mass., was elected president of the freshman class at Princeton Univeristy yesterday.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Horticultural Hall: Last day, New England Boat Show, until 10.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Debate; subject: "War—Has It Been Justifiable," by Capt. Medley T. Holdsworth (affirmative) and Col. Percy A. Guthrie (negative); auditorium, 448 Beacon Street, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Dance, Caspy Club, Bates Hall, 8.

Northeastern University: Musical Comedy, "The Royal Vagabond." Jordan Hall, 8.

Hotel Statler: Dinner and meeting, Massachusetts Laundrymen's Association, ballroom and Georgian Room.

New England Alumni Association, Staunton Military Academy: Reunion and banquet, Hotel Kenmore.

Music

Symphony Hall—Fifth Bach Festival Program, 8:15.

Theaters

Majestic—"Trader Horn" (film), 2:30 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.

Copley—"The Last Hour," 8:20.

Fine Arts—"Storm Over Asia" (film). Continuous from 1 to 11 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): "I Am Come," presented by Laboratory Theater Guild, auspices Caspy Club, Bates Hall, 3:45.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Program by pupils of Copley School of Expression, direction Mrs. Emma Grinnell Tunnicliff, music by Ruth Greer; auditorium, 448, Beacon Street, 4.

Boston Public Library: Talk, "Your Home—Why and Why Not," by Burritt S. D. Martin, architect, of Providence, 3:30. Concert, Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph F. Wagner, conductor, 8. Both events, Lecture Hall, Boylston Street.

Symphony Hall: Meeting, Community Church; address, "Manners, Movies and Morals," by Prof. Fred Eastman, University of Chicago; music by Boston String Quartet; 10:45.

EVENTS MONDAY

New England Women's Club: Meeting, entertainment, translation of Spanish play, given by club members; Hotel Kenmore, Commonwealth Avenue, 2:30.

Meeting, Boston Congregational ministers; address by Rev. Peter A. Dunn, minister Central Congregational Church; Pilgrim Hall, 11.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Seventh in lecture series on "The History of the Art of Building," by Thomas F. McSweeney, auspices department of building and construction; Room 1-134, M. I. T., 10 to 12.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Lecture, Mrs. Jackson Fleming, foyer, 11.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Tourist Club, home of Mrs. Mary V. Thayer, 218 Park Street, 3.

Women's City Club of Boston: Reading of Maeterlinck's "Mary Magadelene," by Adele Hoes Lee, dramatic interpreter; clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Gulf Refining Company, Parlor A.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon and evening, March 29, in Symphony Hall, the Mass in B minor with the Harvard and Radcliffe choruses and the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday evening, March 29, at the Boston Public Library, a concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra.

Sunday evening, March 29, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Esta Cantor, soprano.

Monday evening, March 30, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Lucille Monaghan, pianist.

Friday afternoon, April 3, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, April 4, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, April 5, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Handel and Haydn Society and the People's Symphony Orchestra.

Monday afternoon, April 6, in Symphony Hall, a Young People's Concert, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky and Richard Burgin, conductors.

Monday evening, April 6, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Martha Whittemore, violoncellist, and Arthur Landers, pianist.

Tuesday afternoon, April 7, in Symphony Hall, a Young People's Concert, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky and Richard Burgin, conductors.

Tuesday evening, April 7, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Lewis Emery, baritone.

Wednesday afternoon, April 8 at the Women's Republican Club, a concert by Muriel Kerr, pianist, and Sadah Shuchart, violinist.

Wednesday evening, April 8, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Katherine Pollet Mann, soprano.

Thursday evening, April 9, in Paine Hall, Cambridge, a concert by the Harvard University Orchestra.

Sunday afternoon, April 12, in Symphony Hall, a concert by John Charles Thomas, baritone.

Sunday afternoon, April 12, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Week days from 9 to 4.30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries, every day except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Blot prints by Alexander Cozens. Loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood, Millet drawings, early Italian engravings. Memorial exhibition of the works of Charles Grafly; recent gift of drawings by John S. Sargent.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Drawings and etchings by Goya. Water colors and drawings by Gabriel-Charles Gleyre, lent by the Lowell Institute through the courtesy of the trustee, A. Lawrence Lowell. Loan exhibit of water colors by Margaret Laighton. Through April 1. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, from 1 to 4; admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street Paintings of Glacier Park, Mt. Rainier and the Canadian Rockies by Marion Boyd Allen. Through March 28.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Pastels and etchings of Angkor by Lucille Douglass. Through March 29.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Woodcuts by Ilse M. Bischoff. Water colors by Elizabeth Lee McKissock. Through March 28.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 394 Boylston Street—Water colors, oils and drawings by Thomas Thorne and Ray W. Skolfield. Through March 28.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by the younger school of American and English etchers.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

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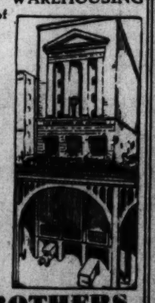

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ALL SIZES

Furs Relined, Repaired and Re-Dyed

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Practical Furrier

Formerly with Martin Bates

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Boston Storage Warehouse Co.

EDW. L. WINGATE, Gen. Mgr.

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STORAGE

Spring Opening

A refreshing new collection of

COATS and DRESSES

—in all the newest fabrics, colors, and styles.

Radlo

GOWNS *WRAPS*

589 Boylston Street, Boston
Opposite Copley-Plaza Hotel

OWNERS OF DOGS

which are three months old or over in the City of Boston who fail to license them at once are subject to prosecution. A dog license is issued at the station house in the Police Division in which the animal is kept.

License expires April 1. Application should be made immediately.

FEES FOR DOG LICENSES

Male	$2
Female	5
Spayed	2
Breeders' (Not in excess of 5 dogs)	.25
(In excess of 5 dogs)	.50

Fees in all cases to accompany application.

EUGENE C. HULTMAN, Police Commissioner

Jays Boston Temple Place Eleven

To You Who Choose Nice Clothes . . . .

There's no better place than JAYS to shop for the new things you will want for Easter, whether you spend 90c or hundreds of dollars, new things arrive each day!

Hats Jewelry Stockings
Coats Blouses Underthings
Dresses Skirts Accessories

FOREIGN POLICY SPEAKERS DIFFER ABOUT ENGLAND

'All In' Says Englishman—'No Such Thing,' American Protests

The remarkable spectacle was seen here today of an Englishman opining that England, though not precisely "down and out," was nevertheless in a very bad way, while an American stoutly maintained the contrary.

Prof. William Y. Elliott, professor of government at Harvard University, speaking at a Foreign Policy Association luncheon on the question, "Has England's Day Passed?" likened the present condition of the British Constitution to the Athanasian creed.

The Crown, he said, though one and indivisible is multiform in office; it has three distinct subdivisions—there is the subordinate crown, the confederate crown and the coördinate crown. The British Parliament, he said, still possesses certain rights to disallow legislation in the dominions and to this extent the dominions are subordinate to Great Britain. But they act as a confederation with the Mother Country in matters of high policy and the whole family is "coordinated in a personal union under the scepter of the King.

What, he asked, did the future hold for this loosely knit organism? So long as the world remained reasonably peaceful, the British Commonwealth of Nations will hang together, Professor Elliott believes, but if there should be war, it would be in distinct danger of falling to pieces and hanging separately. Therefore the paramount interest of the British people is peace, he said, and the British Empire is the strongest bulwark for the maintenance of the peace of the world. It has, he said, a great rôle to play in this direction.

Nevertheless, Professor Elliott was inclined to think it would be better for the world if Great Britain were freed from the incubus of the isolationist influence of the Dominions. Its power as an arbiter in Europe, he thought, would be immeasurably increased. He instanced Great Britain's dispute with the Vatican over Malta. It is impossible, he said, for the British Minister at the Vatican to be withdrawn while the Irish Free State is still represented there. This, he said, hampered Great Britain's bargaining power.

S. K. Ratcliffe, lecturer and member of the editorial staff of the New Statesman, a well-known London weekly, said the "prophets of woe" had always regarded England as down and out. He declared he is not of that number, but England, he said, is undoubtedly passing through a severe ordeal. Recovery could, in his view, only come with a world recovery and by a firm resolve on the part of the British nation that it would make an end of its privileged class system and its reliance on tradition.

Mr. Ratcliffe hailed the result of the Indian Round Table conference as a "notable achievement" for the Labor Government. He thought Ramsay MacDonald and Arthur Henderson had been very successful in their foreign policy.

Professor Elliott thought so, too, and he praised the Labor Government for persuading the Dominions to accept the Optional Clause of the World Court and the League of Nations' General Act relating to methods of settling international disputes without going to war. But he was pessimistic about India, and declared the task of reconciling the very divergent interests of Moslems, Hindus and Great Britain still presents many serious difficulties.

Spiritual Healing Upheld by Minister

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—It is a mistake to believe that the founder of the Christian faith empowered only his immediate followers to heal others of "all manner of sickness," the Rev. Walter W. Reid, a Protestant Episcopal minister of Tompkins Cove, N. Y., declared in a Lenten sermon in Christ Church Cathedral here.

Mr. Reid further declared such an attitude to be "thrusting aside a great responsibility." He outlined the gradual loss of the power of healing among Christians and sought to show the reasons for it.

Discussing sickness and pain, which he declared to be very real to the physical senses, Mr. Reid added that pain is unnatural, citing "the fact that we want to allay it" as proof. "It is strange that at this late day there are still some medievalists who insist that pain is disciplinary and that it should be welcomed," he added.

"It must be acknowledged that pain and wrong bear a very definite relationship to each other," Mr. Reid continued. "It is this that gives to pain its rudimentary educational value."

The power of healing remained with the church for about 300 years after the ministry of Jesus came to an end, Mr. Reid said, and its disappearance was gradual and was due to "the waning power of faith."

"When it disappeared," Mr. Reid said, "men began to feel and say that the church was not expected to exercise a power of healing because Jesus gave the power only to his immediate disciples. Nothing could be further from the truth, and such an attitude was but thrusting aside a great responsibility in such a way as to hide the lack of a living faith, to conceal a growing worldliness which was reaching to the very vitals of man's souls and causing them to forget their relationship with God and their duty to reflect Him.

"The very first step in Christian healing is that faith in Jesus which brings with it the consciousness that we are God's children. We can, we must, cast out fear, remorse, pangs of conscience, revenge, malice, hate, anger and temper by a demonstration of love," Mr. Reid concluded.

VALPARAISO PLANS HUGE ELECTRIC PLANT

VALPARAISO, Chile, March 28 (By U. P.)—Construction of a thermo-electric plant here, to cost $4,800,000, and which will, it is said, consume 300,000 tons of Chilean coal annually, was virtually assured yesterday when the municipality approved an electric contract with the Valparaiso Traction & Light Company.

The contract is for 30 years and becomes effective April 19, 1933, providing a committee representing neighboring towns approves it.

'Herbert Hoover Per Leafie Dietz'

© Harris & Ewing

MRS. LEAFIE DIETZ

The Only Person With Legal Authority to Sign the Name of President Hoover. She Puts Her Signature on Public Land Patents.

Mrs. Dietz is the fifth government employee authorized to use the President's signature, the first to have this privilege being Miss Marcia McKean, who signed the names of Presidents Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison and McKinley. Up to 1833 all deeds to public lands were signed by the President, but the task became too difficult a one for the busy Executive. Mrs. Dietz took up the work under President Hoover.

Raleigh Boy Scouts Reforest Lakeside

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Reforestation of the slopes of Lake Johnson, Raleigh, municipal water-supply reservoir, is being undertaken by the Wake County chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America and the Wake County Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

Recently 100 Raleigh Boy Scouts held a field day around the lake, planting approximately 1400 black locust and pine seedlings.

Each troop planted one plot and will continue its maintenance by replanting whenever needed. Plantings will be continued during the current season until at least 2000 seedlings have been set or until the entire lakeside has been reforested.

Jazz Is in Its Twilight, Music Editor Declares

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The twilight of the day of jazz is seen by Dr. James Francis Cooke of Philadelphia, editor of the music magazine, Etude.

While attending a meeting of sponsors of a national society to promote music and other arts, in an interview Dr. Cooke termed jazz a "corruption of syncopation" from which "the public already is beginning to turn away."

"It is in its twilight," he said, "because of its deadly monotony. There is a thin line of melody in it, under which there is the bump, bump, bump of the African jungle."

He foresaw the rise of "music of a finer melodic type and better structural background"—even for syncopated dancing.

GEORGIA ASSOCIATION OBSERVES 11TH YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALDOSTA, Ga. — The Sowega Melon Association started with 179 members and today has an active membership of 3029 growers in three states. Since its organization it has handled 23,748 cars of melons for its members. This review of the activities of the association was offered by J. J. Parrish, secretary-manager, on the eleventh anniversary of the organization.

"The 23,746 cars sold for a total of $3,845,860.93," he said, "and during the last two years the cars handled sold for more than $1,000,000 or a third of the total tonnage for the 10 seasons. The annual withdrawal clause was adopted in 1927 and since then 102 members have withdrawn and of this number 24 have been welcomed back and are members in good standing."

WORK OF NOBLE IN PROMOTION OF PEACE DESCRIBED

Professor Liljestrand in Harvard Lecture Talks on Founder of Awards

How Alfred Nobel promoted international good will was explained last evening to the American-Scandinavian Forum. Goran Liljestrand, professor at the Caroline Institute, Stockholm, Swed., and 13 years a secretary of the Nobel awards, speaking in Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, reviewed the life and aims of the founder and explained the varied requirements for the awards.

"Alfred Nobel," he said, "came from the typical old Swedish stock. His father was an inventor before him, constructing many and varied machines for hafety purposes. Nobel had a fair education, traveling in Europe and America before settling down to work. At 29 he made his first discovery, that of causing nitroglycerine to explode only when it was desired. In all, Nobel was granted 355 patents for his various inventions. He avoided spontaneous explosions through the development of dynamite, which discovery opened up new mining possibilities.

"Nobel never intended his inventions to be used for destructive purposes. It was his belief that civilization would advance to the stage where malicious or warlike thoughts would be highly disastrous, and war a weapon too destructive to use.

"His will enumerates several small legacies and then states that the balance of his estate shall be converted to money and invested, the accruing interest being divided each year into five shares, one share to go to the person making the most important discovery in the fields of physics, chemistry, physiology, literature and world peace.

"The administration of the Foundation is intrusted to a board, located in Stockholm, Sweden.

"Since 1901 prizes have been given to 150 persons and total slightly over $4,000,000. Germany leads in the number of recipients; America has received 11.

"The awards bring the foremost natural scientists in the world to Stockholm once a year, and make that city a clearing house of valuable discoveries. It also builds up good will and insures perpetual existence of the international brotherhood of arts and sciences. All the work of the Foundation is toward the ideal of international peace and understanding."

Utility of Cotton Depicted by Models

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C. — Dainty maids decked in the latest and most fetching cotton gowns, direct from the most famous Parisian designers, featured the "Cotton Fashion Show" here, sponsored by the Cotton Textile Institute, of New York. It is hoped to re-establish the product in the favor of Southern women as a material for wearing apparel.

John A. Law, prominent textile executive and bank president, emphasized the fact that King Cotton had literally tottered on his throne until Queen Cotton came to the rescue.

"Perhaps King Cotton was snubbed in high society because he held himself too cheap, and for him to assume a snobbish attitude is a sure way to overcome any cheapness complex. Queen Mary of England recently appeared in a beautiful gown of cotton and four women members of the English Parliament are now wearing cotton dresses," Mr. Law said.

He cited figures illustrating the interest that has been awakened in cotton goods by the institute's efforts and the stimulating effect this has had on the development of new fabrics and the placing of cotton in the great style resorts of America and Europe.

Models from the home economics department of the Spartanburg high school displayed cotton costumes of their own making.

CHILE INSISTS ON DEPOSIT

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 27 (By U. P.)—The General Motors Acceptance Corporation must maintain its deposit of 3,000,000 pesos (approximately $360,000) in the National City Bank here as a guarantee that it will answer the charges made by Brusadelli & Manni, auto importing firm, the Court of Appeals ruled yesterday. The importing firm is suing the American company for $2,600,000 damages alleged to have been incurred when the General Motors Company reduced the price of several makes of automobiles last year.

REED BLAMES CONGRESS FOR ITS 'COWARDICE'

Declares Farm Board and Veterans' Loan Responsible for Deficit

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 28—Responsibility for the threatened treasury deficit was placed upon the Federal Farm Board's market stabilization program and on the new veterans' loan bill today by David I. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania.

Although one of the administration leaders in the Senate, Mr. Reed was unqualified in his denunciation of the farm board, which was the Administration's "proposed remedy for farm relief as opposed to the export debenture and equalization fee plans put forward by the farm groups.

"The farm board's determination not to attempt stabilization of 1931 wheat," he said, "is proof that the Government cannot artificially manufacture prosperity for agriculture or any other industry."

Loss to the Government on the transactions of the board and the cost of lending money to veterans not in need are the reasons, Mr. Reed thinks, for the deficit.

"We have been too cowardly," he declared, "to stand up against the demands of either the farm bloc or the soldier bloc and now we are going to pay for our cowardice."

He is, however, hopeful that an increase in taxation will not be necessary. If the coming Congress will oppose similar expenditures he believes it will not be necessary to increase either the federal income tax or state taxes.

"Our deficit this year," he explained, "will be about $750,000,000. Practically all of this comes from the money lost through the farm board and the loans for veterans not in distress. The present tax rate will yield enough for all ordinary expenditures of the Government. If Congress will develop an ability to say 'no' it will not need to increase taxes."

In case the deficit cannot be met in this fashion Mr. Reed considered it would be better to borrow than resort to higher taxes. As business, he said, has passed bottom and is on the upward trend it would be better to tide it over until full prosperity returns by borrowing than to possibly delay its return by burdensome taxation.

Mr. Reed's attitude toward taxation is not, however, general among senators other than those closely allied with the Administration. Progressive Republicans, such as George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, and William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, have both expressed themselves firmly against any increased indebtedness.

Seeing in the present crisis an opportunity to attack large fortunes, they recommend an inheritance tax running into high percentages in hope of breaking up the present system of wealth distribution and making it more equal among the mass of the population.

Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, a Progressive, takes the same view as Mr. Norris and advocates high inheritance taxes as the most equitable means of supplying the Treasury needs.

Vast Museum Rising on Banks of James

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—A vast 800-acre tract of land, near the James River, above this city, is assuming definite form for the gigantic Huntington Marine Museum that may cost as much as the Rockefeller Restoration of Williamsburg. It will include a lake formed by a dam 70 feet wide and 800 feet long, across which the state highway has been built.

The lake will contain natural food for wild fowl, and will be stocked with fresh water fish. On its shores deer will browse, protected by a wire inclosure. A building at one end of the lake, with floor space of 20,000 square feet, will house a library, containing 40,000 volumes and manuscripts, a workshop and marine exhibits.

Marine history of world-wide scope can be studied at the mariners' museum. Already $500,000 has been spent for acquiring land and preliminary work, and the enterprise is expected to grow. Buildings will be erected as demand requires. Natural growth of forms of vegetation, where necessary to give a touch of "fairyland" to the project, will be retained.

ANTI-TRUST LAW REQUIRES TEETH, KIWANIANS HEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 27—A demand that the Federal Trade Commission as an administrative body be wiped out and that "teeth" be put in the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, was made by Henry Ward Beer, president of the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, at a luncheon meeting of the Kiwanis Club here yesterday.

"Our anti-monopoly machinery," said Mr. Beer, "has broken down and agencies of government empowered to enforce the anti-monopoly laws have failed hopelessly." He charged that the Federal Trade Commission has "ceased to function as intended by Congress" and that it is "mothering" 100 combines formerly declared criminal by the common laws.

"When the power trust had a slight fear of being taken to the Grand Jury room," he continued, "its lawyers ran with fright to the Federal Trade Commission and begged to be investigated rather than indicted.

"The demand to amend the monopoly laws of our country and states comes from the throats of the big corporation lawyers, whose tears are shed for pay. Lawyer-presidents of our trade combines are on the front page daily, demanding that the laws be amended so that curtailment of production of the necessaries of life should be permitted by group action.

"Trusts are fondling with loving care the present system that permits them to grow bigger and more brazen in their demands for greater profits.

"The Federal Trade Commission has degenerated into a bureau to supervise national advertising, which should be done by the Post Office Department."

Sugaring Time

On the sunny tilt of the Northland hills,
Through the maple groves the springtime thrills.
Buckets are hung and brimming with sap;
Under the kettle fires sparkle and snap.
Of the finest grade and of skilful hand
Everywhere known as the Hildex brand,
New maple sugar we offer today,
Kuties, cakes and syrup. Do not delay.

Hildex Maple Sugar Farms
SUGAR HILL, N. H.

Send for price list, or $2.00 will ensure safe delivery of trial order of syrup, sugar, spread, cakes and kuties.

IVY CORSET SHOP "IT CLINGS"
Ivy Corsets

New Spring Models, indicating the waist-line, laceless corsets, laced back corsets, and elastic step-ins.

IVY CORSET SHOP
378 Boylston Street, BOSTON

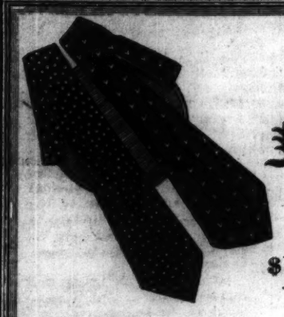
Candy

	POUND
Bon Bons	1.00
Chocolates	80c and 1.00
Caramels	1.00
Chocolate Covered Nuts	1.50

MAIL ORDERS FILLED
Miss GREENE, Inc.
LILLIAN B. GREENE, Manager
Han. 7672 Hotel Statler, BOSTON
CANDY · · GIFTS

There is genuine satisfaction in store for the wearer of PILGRIM laundered shirts and collars.

HIGhlands 2800
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
65 Allerton Street
BOSTON



Easter Neckwear
Combining Fashion and Value
$1.00 $1.50 $2.00
Charles & David
226 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. 28 HUNTINGTON AVE.
and in the NEW NORTH STATION
BOSTON

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY
3,796 Pair of Our NEW "TOM THUMB" RUFFLE
CURTAINS
French Marquisette . . . . . .
Cross Bar Marquisette. . . . .
Shower Dot Marquisette . . .
Pin Dot Marquisette. . . . . .
Permanent Finish Organdy .
At a Special Sale Price!

The influence of our early Colonial Days is being felt strongly in home furnishings this season—even more than ever. That means an era of Ruffled Curtains . . . but many women found the usual wide ruffle too "bulky" for the average small type home. Whitney designers solved that problem by perfecting a fuller but narrower ruffle . . . one which we named "Tom Thumb."

We put the first shipment on sale as a test about a month ago . . . 800 pairs were sold in one day!

So now . . . for Easter home decorating we are offering everyone this one opportunity to learn the style-rightness, the beauty and quality of "Tom Thumb" Curtains at a very Low Special Price . . 1.95 Pair

Five Different Designs . . . A Complete Curtain Wardrobe in Ecru, Ivory, White

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY
Temple Place and West Street, Boston

Chandler & Co.
TREMONT STREET, AT WEST, BOSTON

Easter Dresses
for women
$39.50 to $78

LONG COAT and matching dress with contrasting color trim, $39.50
TOURALAINE cape jacket dress, $39.50
ALENCON LACE and CHIFFON dinner gown, $65
REDINGOTE of crepe and print, $49.50
IMPORTED chiffon jacket dresses, $78

Chandler & Co. have long enjoyed an enviable reputation for fine dresses; so it is a significant statement when we say that this year's values are the greatest in many years.

Second Floor

Easter Coats
for women
$55 to $98

CHONGELLA coats with platinum fox, $98
GALYAK scarfs on Chongaleen coats, $55
WOOL CREPE COATS with squirrel revers, $55
BLUE FOX jabot on Chongella coats, $98
WHITE ERMINE, galyak or galyak trimmed coats, $55

Choice silver fox and other costly furs combined with Forstmann & Huffman's fine woolens . . . not for years have we been able to offer such coats at their present low prices!

Third Floor

Easter Suits
for women
$25 to $65

THREE-PIECE suits, wool crepes with silk blouses, $25
SURPLICE STYLED suits with patent leather contrasts, $39.50
WIDE DRAPED REVERS on wool crepe suits, $49.50
GALYAK contrasts on fine wool crepes, $65

To see these suits is to recognize the superiority of their fine fabrics, the beauty of their fine man tailoring.

Fourth Floor

the BEST GIFT to YOURSELF
SEE VIENNA
The more you see it—the better you like it—

The old cultural centre and former *Residence* of the Austrian *Emperors.*
Easily reached by Express trains, airlines and automobiles from all parts of Europe.
Mild and Sunny Climate.

The Ideal Place for Recreation, Music, Art and Sports
Before leaving the United States arrange for a trip to AUSTRIA and VIENNA

ART: Centre of medieval Art, history and romance. The world famous former Imperial theatres OPERA and BURG, Art Museums, historical palaces, beautiful old ecclesiastical buildings.
MUSIC: The home of MOZART, BEETHOVEN, SCHUBERT, Joh. STRAUSS and Richard STRAUSS. Grand philharmonic concerts, the Viennese light Opera theatres.
SPORT: Two 18-hole Golf courses near the City; International races, Polo matches, shooting, fishing, excellent water-sports.
SURROUNDINGS: The wooded hills of the Vienna Forest reach down to the suburbs. Motorbuses to all points, starting from the Opera.
PROSPECTUS and INFORMATION at the leading tourist offices and the Austrian official agencies: NEW YORK: 400 Madison Avenue; PARIS: 1, Boulevard Haussmann; also at the leading Viennese Hotels: BRISTOL, GRAND and HAMMERAND.
COMMERCIAL INFORMATION: Chamber of Commerce, Export Department.

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE—AVIATION

'Too Brief to Tune Off'

A Yardstick for Radio Advertising

By VOLNEY D. HURD

VERBAL static punctuated the air. It was a luncheon for a group of the radio editors of many of the big eastern papers and news services. Art Stringer, jovial executive secretary of the Newspaper Radio Editor's Association, was the host. The atmosphere was heavily charged with figurative clouds hanging as low as the present state of radio listening.

"Too much advertising!" This now familiar diagnosis was on the table. Surrounding it and gazing at it with accusing eyes were Orrin Dunlap of the New York Times, Lloyd Jacquet of the Herald Tribune, Martin Codel of the Radio News Bureau, Sol Taishoff of Consolidated, Bob Heinl of the Star, the three latter all from Washington, and other active thinkers on radio problems.

To try and define the type of contents of radio advertising, or to just set an arbitrary time, was no use, it was agreed. It would lead to endless discussion. "A Yardstick! My Kingdom for a Yardstick!" or words to that effect were heard from the buzzing circle. The writer, to add to the discussion, tossed a bone into the circle in answer to the appeal. It was short and concise.

"Too Brief to Tune Off!"

Explanation was asked. It was given as follows:

* * *

"No matter how good a piece of radio advertising copy may be it is probably going to be a bore to someone. Catering to everyone as radio tries to do makes this inevitable. To define contents is out of the question. We must put a time limit on it. The question is how many minutes.

"Assuming the case in its most unfavorable light, we picture a man seated listening to the radio, probably glancing over his newspaper headlines. The music ends, the announcer's voice comes on with an advertising message the man doesn't care to hear. He will listen for a few moments to see if it is going to last. He doesn't mind it for that length of time. When its continues he gets up and starts across the room for the set. Most people don't care to have a loudspeaker in their ear so they listen to the set from across a room. As he gets to the set to either tune to another station or to turn it off completely, suppose the voice ends and the music starts again. He will leave it and return to his seat. Next time he will not get up as he will know the announcements are going to be so short that even if he doesn't care for them they will not last long enough to really annoy him.

"There is nothing a broadcasting station wants so much as to acquire regular listeners. For that reason chains and stations put on expensive sustaining programs to fill in the space between one sponsored program and the next that they may hold their audience for the second advertiser. Yet all this planning and expense can be neutralized by just one or two extra words in an advertising announcement. Thus it is for the common good of broadcaster, advertiser and listener that the policy of 'Too Brief to Tune Off' should be adopted."

The idea was approved. That evening we discussed it with O. H. Caldwell, former radio commissioner and potent editor of Radio Retailing. He expressed himself as 100 per cent in favor of this "yardstick."

* * *

The idea is spreading. Martin Codel in his news letter this week, mentioning the slogan, writes as follows:

"Broadcasters, advertising agencies and the advertisers are beginning to realize that many thousands of radio sets are being kept silent much of the day and evening because of lengthy and offensive advertising announcements. Radio dealers, it is said in the trade, are beginning to complain that this may account in part at least for the depressed radio set business.

"When, while sitting at the dinner table, a radio listener in the East must be regaled with a medical mouth discussion before he can enjoy Amos 'n' Andy, he experiences a natural revulsion toward radio.

"They are enjoying a fool's paradise, those broadcasters and advertisers who think the American radio audience is preponderantly happy with the current commercial mode. There are few Americans who can begrudge the broadcasters that modicum of profit they are only now beginning to earn after 10 risky and penurious pioneering years. Untaxed for the right to own radios, listeners cannot reasonably object to the commercial support of broadcasting.

"But they have an undoubted right to demand good manners on those radio waves, which penetrate uninvited to the home and fireside. On the whole, Americans are getting splendid programs under the American plan, with its keen competition for listener attention as between chains and between the rival local broadcasters. But bad manners are all too prevalent—and the remedy may soon be looked for.

* * *

"'Just give us time,' a network official told the writer the other day. 'Fortunately, or unfortunately, there are only about 18 hours to the broadcasting day, and there is no immediate possibility of burdening the wavelengths with more stations. Fortunately for us, our commercial hours are fast being exhausted by demands for time. We will always have to carry a substantial number of sustaining or non-commercial features, and we will always have to reserve time, whether it has been sold or not, for broadcasts of national events.

"'The day will soon be here when all our hours on the air will be taken up; in fact, we already have long waiting lists for certain periods deemed most favorable for catching the public ear.

"'Even now we are beginning to curb the zeal of our sponsors to get their names and their products mentioned as often and as lengthily as possible. Soon we will be able to dictate to our sponsors just how much time they may consume with commercialism. Better than that, much as we hate to think of censoring even commercial programs, we will be able to tell them just what they may or may not say on the air.'

* * *

"American broadcasting is only now entering its second decade of existence. As an advertising medium, it is less than half a dozen years old. Another year or two may bring about needful changes in present practices, voluntarily. If it doesn't, an uprising is inevitable among radio listeners. With the dial tuned elsewhere, the offending broadcaster loses his audience to the unoffending. With the switch turned off, a radio receiver is useful to nobody."

And thus the idea spreads.

'At the Breakfast Table'

Research projects at University of Chicago which bear a direct relation to everyday life are being discussed by a professor and his wife at breakfast each Monday morning for the benefit of radio listeners. The feature, called "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," is scheduled on WMAQ at 8:35 a. m. What the professor knows and thinks of chain stores, children and movies, Chicago's gold coast and its ghetto, and many other subjects will be included.

Television Makes History

Have You Seen a "Seeing-in" Program?

BACK in 1920 some people clipped their daily newspapers to show their appreciation of history in the making. These clippings were the radio programs of Station KDKA at Pittsburgh. Another opportunity for souvenir-minded people is at hand, for television programs of regular daily entertainment are being published. The Chicago Daily News station and the Jenkins station in New York are both putting out regular programs.

In addition to this step the Jenkins De Forest station has just announced a tie-up with Station WGBS in New York, whose broadcast channel will carry voice entertainment while Station W2XCD sends out the pictures of what is going on in the studio.

The programs are coming into the newspaper offices in accepted style with accompanying descriptive material, just as the listening-in programs have been arriving for the past eight years. Rather than tell about it, let us reproduce last week's complete program release.

"Last week's television programs from W2XCD of Passaic, New Jersey, De Forest station, came to a close last night with a flourish, what with Alice Remsen's singing, Miss Gordon's dancing, a Felix the Cat cartoon comedy and a Navy film.

* * *

"This week a direct pick-up novelty will be presented of popular and technical interest, while the films to be shown tend away from the industrial and have been chosen for their comedy values. Moreover, for the first time W2XCD will present a serial in three parts, one reel each of the first three evenings of the week. This film is 'Pinocchio,' the well-known story of the little wooden marionette which comes to life and experiences a score of thrilling adventures. On Monday evening this film will be accompanied by another entitled 'The First Zoo.' The direct pick-up artist of the evening is Signe Springer, pianist, who will perform on each of the two direct pick-up periods.

"Tuesday evening 'Pinocchio' will be continued from W2XCD while 'Snow Birds,' showing the winter sports activities at Lake Placid, famous Adirondack winter resort, will fill fill out the cinematic portion of the program. At 9 o'clock W2XCD will present Miss Edith Ward in a group of vocal selections. Half hour later, at the conclusion of the 'Pinocchio' episode, George Menen and Ben Coradora, the Plectrum Flushes, will be seen and heard as they play their stringed instruments.

* * *

"Wednesday Television Station W2XCD, the De Forest Radio Company station at Passaic, N. J., will open its program at nine of the clock with 15 minutes of accordion selections by Johnny Brelich. The enthusiasm with which Collier Elliott's acordion selections were greeted on March 10 was responsible in part for the booking of Mr. Brelich this week. A picture showing our Bluejackets in Greece at 9:15 will be followed by the fifth of a series of demonstrated lectures on 'Fundamentals of Television' by Charles Huffman of the DeForest engineering staff, after which the serial 'Pinocchio' will come to a close.

"Thursday evening's television activities from W2XCD will commence with the return to the camera and microphone of William Oliver, who appeared for the first time last Thursday. We liked his songs on that occasion and hope that he will become a regular weekly feature. Mr. Oliver will be accompanied at the piano by Carl Zaisser. The films for the evening consist of the one act playlet, 'At the Track,' and 'Hello, Hawaii.'

"Friday promises to be novelty evening at television station W2XCD. At 9 o'clock the Passaic Police Band will be conducted by television. The members of this organization will be seated before a microphone at Police Headquarters, while some distance away, at the W2XCD studio, its conductor will lead his men in front of a television camera. A loudspeaker will bring the music to the ears of the 'blind' conductor, while several Jenkins televisors will enable the members of the band to follow their absent director. This is indeed long distance direction.

"Whereas the usual practice is to pick up the sight and sound elements at the same place and transmit them together to be received at another point, on Friday the sight and sound will travel in opposite directions so far as the band and its leader are concerned. The sound will be picked up at police headquarters and received at the studio, while the image of the leader will be picked up in the studio and received at police headquarters. And all the while, the television audience will pick up both sight and sound, perfectly synchronized in their own homes.

"This feature will leave room on the program for but one film entitled 'Baseball,' which will star Babe Ruth and other notables in the diamond sport. Allen DuMont, chief engineer of the DeForest Radio Company, will speak on 'Vacuum Tubes.'

"On Saturday evening W2XCD closes the most active week in its history with two sessions of songs, both character and otherwise, by Alice Remsen, who, like William Oliver, appeared last week. Miss Remsen, a WOR radio star, was well received last week. It is hoped that this versatile English soubrette will become a regular member of W2XCD's performing group. She will again be accompanied at the piano by Miss Molly Klinger. The films for the evening include a cartoon comedy and the one-reel comedy, "The Golf Lesson!"

Thus does the television program take its first footstep. The regular time-table listing is of interest, since in addition to the kilocycles of the wave carrying the picture there is a second wavelength listed for carrying the voice as well as the listing of the combination of lines and holes used and the number of frames or complete pictures per second. A typical program follows:

Television Station W2XCD, Passaic, New Jersey

Sight element 2035kc 48-line scanning system

Sound element 1604kc 15 frames a second

MONDAY

9:00 Songs of Ireland, in costume, by Suzanne Kenyon.
9:10 Songs of the Old South, in costume, by Suzanne Kenyon.
9:15 Panama Canal.
9:30 Songs in Costume by Suzanne Kenyon.
9:45 Animal fables.
10:00 Abraham Lincoln.

TUESDAY

9:00 Amateur Transmitters, by Fred Link.
9:15 Climbing Mt. Ben Nevis.
9:30 Spot News, by Willie Zae Jackson.
9:45 Famous Faces.

WEDNESDAY

9:00 Direct pickup.
9:15 Working for Dear Life.
9:30 Direct pickup.
9:45 Working With Civic Organizations.

THURSDAY

9:00 Television Song.
9:15 Vocal Selections by William Oliver.
9:30 Krazy Kat in "Puss in Boots."
9:45 Vocal Selections by William Oliver.

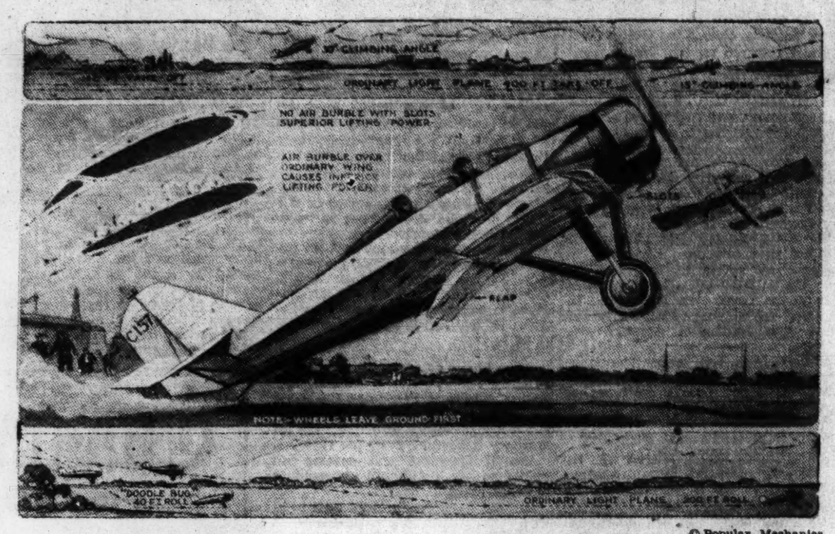
FRIDAY

9:00 Ballads by Jean Houser.
9:15 Light's Golden Anniversary.
9:45 The Chemistry of Radio by Victor Allen.

SATURDAY

9:00 Songs by Alice Remsen.
9:15 Felix Through Scotland.
9:30 Toe Dancing by Dorothy Gordon.
9:45 Road to Progress.
10:00 A Scout's Letter Home.

THE "HOW" AND "WHY" OF "DOODLE BUG" FLYING



© Popular Mechanics

The Upper Strip Compares the 140-Foot Take-Off of the Doodle Bug With the 400 Feet Required by the Usual Light Airplane, Also Showing How the Doodle Bug Ca n Clear Near-By Obstacles by Climbing at 30 Degrees Instead of the 15 Degrees of the Ordinary Light Plane. The Center Strip Shows the Technical Details, and the Bottom One Shows How the Doodle Bug Lands With On ly a 40-Foot Roll Compared With the Average Light Plane Requirement of 200 Feet.

Safety in Flaps and Slots

Back Yard Airports for Doodle Bugs

Chicago

SAFETY and everyday utility for the civilian flier is promised by the "Doodle Bug," a two-seater monoplane designed by J. S. McDonnell Jr. and tested in 26,000 miles of flight by its inventor in 1930. Using automatic slots on the front edge of the wings and wide flaps on the rear edge, Mr. McDonnell has doubled lifting power and greatly reduced the dangers of stalls and tailspins. The ship's wide-straddling landing gear, with long shock absorbers, prevents mishaps on rough landing.

Because of its lifting power, which is 98 per cent greater for its wing surface than that of the usual ship, the "Doodle Bug" can take off in 140 feet and land in 40 feet where the ordinary light plane requires 400 feet for a take off and 200 feet for a landing. This greatly increases the practicality of flying, as the pilot may land in a back yard instead of requiring an elaborately maintained airport.

* * *

"My type of ship and the autogiro offer flying service of the greatest general utility to folks outside of the big cities today," said Mr. McDonnell, who has sold his experimental ship to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics at Washington, D. C., "and this includes about 60 per cent of the population of the United States. For the present, it will offer little more than sport and recreation for the city folks, because of the lack of neighborhood airports.

"Three years ago I saw that the aircraft industry, trying to sell the ordinary commercial transport plane to the general public, was not headed for success. The purchaser of a plane, a too-expensive plane, would have to spend $500 and several months' time to learn to fly. This condition hindered a wide development of civilian flying. So I set about to design a ship that could be sold not only cheaply, but could be flown safely after a few lessons by almost anybody who could drive an automobile.

"I spent a year in wind tunnel research, a year designing and constructing and experimenting with the plane, and last year I devoted to field tests. During the last year I have been all over the country, and never in a train once. I flew everywhere in my ship."

* * *

Before starting on the design of his ship, Mr. McDonnell was chief engineer of the Hamilton Metalplane Company factory in Milwaukee, and it was in that city that he evolved the new type of ship. He is a member of the air corps of reserve officers of the United States Army, with whom he served for six months after graduating from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1923, where he took the degree of master of science in aero engineering. His home town is Little Rock, Ark.; he has been fascinated by aeronautics ever since he saw his first airplane in 1908; he graduated from Princeton University in 1921, is 31 years of age, unmarried, and during the war was turned down three times by the Army Air Corps because he failed on tests for depth perception. After the war the test was changed and he qualified as a pilot.

The "Doodle Bug" uses a Warner Scarab 110 horsepower motor with a special two-bladed, split hub dural propellor. It has a 29-gallon aluminum gas tank sufficient for five hours of cruising. The ship empty weights 1250 pounds, and can take a useful load of 550 pounds. It has a wing area of 180 square feet, a wing span of 35 feet, and over-all length of 21 feet 4 inches.

This ship obtains its 98 per cent increase in wing lift by using an automatic leading edge airfoil across the whole span of the wing and a slotted trailing edge flap across 70 per cent of the span of the wing. It has interconnection of the trailing edge flap and the adjustable stabilizer through one control lever, which lever is pulled back when slow flying is desired.

Powerful lateral control at angles above the stall is secured by means of a slotted, balanced, differential aileron, having 25 degrees upward movement and 11 degrees downward. This aileron is separate from the flap and occupies 30 per cent of the wing span.

The ship has shown lateral and longitudinal stability sufficient to fly hands off. On one occasion it was flown 70 miles hands off. The ship has a low speed of 35 miles per hour and a high speed of 100 miles per hour

Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 John Minnis, baritone.
7:10 Masterpiece Pianist.
7:15 NBC, "Laws That Safeguard Society."
7:30 NBC, Ted Lewis and his Musical Clowns.
8:00 NBC, Weber and Fields.
8:15 NBC, Radiotron Varieties: soloists; dance orchestra.
8:30 Masterpiece Pianist.
8:45 Marie Murray, contralto.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.
11:15 NBC, Title tournament of American Ping Pong Association.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
5:30 Stocks; Popular songs.
6:00 Time; weather; Bookman; Review.
6:15 Piano duo.
6:30 Blackface songs and humor.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Popular program.
7:45 Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont.
8:00 NBC, "Circus" sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin" sketch.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Vee Lawnhurst, songs at piano; Handy Boys, male trio; Earle Spicer, baritone.
9:00 Dance program.
9:30 NBC, Dance orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" sketch.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em" sketch.
10:45 Saturday Night Review.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature, Sport Review.
11:14 Irving Guyer's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Children's playlet.
5:05 Dramatic sketch.
5:10 "Melody Snapshots."
5:15 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Merry-Go-Round"; orchestra.
5:45 "Saturday Nighters"; orchestra.
6:00 Shepard Stores Melodists.
6:15 Popular orchestral program.
6:30 Musical Sports Review; Ralph Gilroy.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 CBS, Round Towners, male quartet.
7:15 CBS, Armand Vecsey's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Ben Alley, tenor; Ann Leaf, organist.
8:30 CBS, Wallace Silversmiths: Elsie Gordon, monologist; Josef Bonime's Orchestra.
8:44 Report every 15 minutes of Boston-Springfield hockey game.
8:45 Recorded popular program.
9:00 Chevrolet Chronicles: recorded.
9:30 CBS, "Why the Direct Primary Should Be Retained," Senator Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota.
10:00 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
10:15 Telegraphic report of Bruins-Canadiens hockey game, Frank Ryan.
10:45 "Mickie" Alpert's Orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Nocturne: Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's Program.
5:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels; weather.
6:30 Recorded program.
7:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:15 Hotel Westminster Orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 29

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
12:30 p. m.—Raymond Havens.
12:45 Vocational guidance talk.
1:00 Subscription fund concert; soloist.
1:45 NBC, "Opera in America Today": Premiere of "Deems Taylor's Musical Series"; soloists; orchestra.
2:30 Famous Faiths: The Rev. John Smith Lowe, D. D., Church of the Redemption; choir.
3:00 NBC, Swift Program; Dennis King, baritone.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Davey Hour; mixed chorus; organ; orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Iodent Club of the Air.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert; Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Talk; time; Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, John Charles Thomas, baritone; Atwater Kent Orchestra, Josef Pasternack, conductor.
10:15 NBC, National Dairy Productions; "Famous Trials of History"; "Benedict Arnold," with Clarence Darrow and James M. Beck.
10:45 SBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:30 a. m.—Goldman String Ensemble.
10:45 South Church, Springfield.
12:25 p. m.—Ye Olde New England Choir.
12:45 "Short Story Writing."
1:00 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
1:20 Bezelel Shatz, violinist; chorus.
2:00 Hour for Religious Liberals; talk.
2:30 NBC, Ilo Bailey, soprano; Lee Sims, pianist; Harry Koken's Orchestra.
3:00 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
3:15 Boston Opera Company Chorus.
3:45 Popular melodies, Anita Ross.
4:00 NBC, Williams Orchestra; soloists.
4:30 Harriette Elkind, violinist.
4:45 NBC, Symphony orchestra; soloist.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Fosdick; sextet; orchestra.
5:59 Time; weather; talk; Review.
6:15 Chevrolet Chronicles, recorded.
6:45 Co-Eds: skit and music.
7:00 NBC, Westinghouse, Salute to Dairy and Ice Cream Industry; chorus; orchestra.
7:30 Emily MacKenzie, soprano; George Wheeler, tenor.
7:45 Popular program.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour; Thomas C. Robertson, Commissioner of Patents; Arthur Byron, actor.
9:15 Concert orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Floyd Gibbons.
9:45 Cut-Ups Orchestra.
10:00 Popular songs.
10:15 Einar Hanson, violinist.
10:30 NBC, Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Review.
11:15 NBC, Heel Hugger Harmonies: quartet; orchestra.
11:30 Adolph Goebel, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 Male quartet.
9:30 CBS programs.
11:00 Service of Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—"Modern Brevities."
12:30 Russian Art Choir.
2:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour: soloists; chorus; orchestra.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor.
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, Sweetheart Hour: Mixed quartet, orchestra.
6:00 Earle Nelson, Helen Barr; Funnybones; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Betty Smart, Ben Alley, soloists; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 "Amazing Facts."
7:30 Concert Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
8:00 CBS, "Florence Nightingale, the Lady With the Lamp."
8:15 Organ and soloists.
8:30 Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, The Gauchos: Argentine music.
9:00 CBS, Irene Bordoni, soloist; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Detroit Symphony Orchestra; Edgar Guest; Muriel Kyle, soprano.
10:00 Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ; Paul Small, tenor; Louis Witten.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar": Russian.
10:45 Time; news; weather.
11:00 CBS, Back Home Hour.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies"; orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, [illegible]af, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church service.
1:45 p. m.—Greek Bible students.
2:30 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
2:45 Shep Wolan's Orchestra.
3:30 Rescue Society Service.
5:00 New Mooners Orchestra.
5:30 Studio program.
6:00 New England Conservatory of Music.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Early Birds."
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:15 a. m.—CBS program.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

The Dialer's Guide

* Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
"NBC," "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA," "To KOH": when following above, indicates western limit of network.
"-T": coast to coast network.
Call letters given single station programs.
Time: p. m., eastern standard, unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, MARCH 30

Soloist and Orchestra

Sigrid Onegin, Swedish contralto; concert orchestra, Wilfred Pelletier, conductor (Simmons—CBS—T). "Habanera" and "Gypsy Song" from "Carmen," "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice," from "Samson and Delilah," by Mme. Onegin, arias from two operas in which the vocal leads are given to contraltos; also several art songs; "Espana, Rhapsody," single selection by orchestra. 8:30.

Lulu Gates Bootes, soprano; Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). Grand Marche Heroique (Schubert); Good Friday Music (Wagner); Ave Maria (Bach-Gounod), soloist; Overture, Prometheus (Beethoven). 10.

Vocal and Instrumental

Roxy Program (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Mildred Hunt, popular contralto, featured soloist; orchestra under Erno Rapee. 7:45.

Male quartet; concert orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor (A. & P.—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). "Dance of the Hours" opens; also listen for three Spanish bits, and popular gymnastic music "Running Between the Raindrops," and ballad "Where My Caravan Has Rested." 8:30.

Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). 9:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain to KSD, St. Louis). Three Russians and "Four Poetic Album Leaves" suite of Saenger to note in dinner music period. 6, 6:45.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music (WJZ Chain to KWK, St. Louis). Three Oriental pieces to open. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Leo Reisman and his orchestra; male trio (Fleischmann—CBS—T). Characteristic specialties "Wah Wah Girl," "Miami Shores," "All God's Chillun Ain't Got Wings," "Mia Cara," "Rumba Rhythm." 9.

Andy Sannella's Novelty Orchestra 'ennsoil—WEAF Chain to WOAI, San Antonio). Fifteen minutes. 8:15.

Ohman and Arden, piano duo; Roy Smeck. "Wizard of the Strings"; male trio; orchestra (General Mills—WJZ Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City). Premiere of the "Gold Medal Express." 8:30.

Victor Young's Orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T) Half hour. 9.

Vaughn De Leath, contralto; Symphonic Rhythm Makers (WEAF Chain to WJDX, Jackson). 10:30.

Cab Calloway and his orchestra (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). 11:45.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WCKY, Covington). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). "Sugaring off." 9:30.

"Sheesombe's Old Place" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Adventure of Sherlock Holmes. 10. Repeated for NBC Pacific. 9.

"The Life of James J. Hill" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). Story of the Great Northern's builder in its own "Empire Builder" series. 10:30.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati, CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). 6:45, 8.

"Diplomatic Recognition" (WEAF—T). James G. McDonald in "The World Today" period. 7:15.

"How's Business?" (WEAF—T). Merle Thorpe. 6.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Frank W. Asper, organist (WJZ—T). 6:15.

Monologist

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

Daytime Programs

Organ Melodies (WJZ Chain to KOA). Denver). Irma Glenn, from Chicago. 11:30 a. m.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). 12:30.

Hotel New Yorker Concert Ensemble (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). 1:30.

"The Play's the Thing" (WJZ Chain to KSTP, St. Paul). From Chicago, with Harvey Hays. 1:30.

Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Songs and humor from Chicago studios. 2:45.

"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain to WLS, Chicago). Orchestral, from Chicago. 3:30.

Sixteen Singers, mixed chorus (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). 3:30.

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). 4.

"Joseph and his Brothers" (WJZ—T). Biblical story for children. 5.

New York Air Line to Add 10 Trips

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 28—The New York, Philadelphia and Washington Airway Corporation will add 10 trips daily to its schedules beginning April 1, according to announcement just made here.

Planes will take off at 8 a. m. and at 3, 4 and 5 p. m. The evening schedules will also be extended to include a departure at 6 o'clock from Washington, and at 6:45 from Newark Airport.

The line will also be extended to White Sulphur and Hot Springs, by way of Charlottesville, with one trip each way daily. Stops will be made at Trenton, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Wilmington.

Operating figures for the first six months show that the corporation's airplanes made 3266 completed flights between New York and Washington, with no forced landings. The total number of passengers carried was 25,863. One one day alone 355 passengers were carried on the lines.

REFUND RULING AWAITED

ROSARIO, Arg., March 26 (By U. P.)—The Port of Rosario Company, a French concern, will have to refund 12,000,000 pesos, approximately $8,400,000, port dues, alleged to be illegally collected, if the Supreme Court upholds yesterday's decision of the Federal Court ruling that the collections were not sanctioned by law.

Speaking From New York

Are the Broadcasting Depths On the Surface?

FOR the purpose of leaping off to a flying start this week, we laid our dictionary on our lap and opened its too large and too thin pages to the word "vapid." We were wrong. The word was not strong enough. Next we turned to "insipid." Somewhat more akin to our purpose. "Without taste or savor; vapid; tasteless; flat." And under the synonymns we found "Jejune—thin, meager, or unsatisfying"; while a quotation illustrating the use of the word ran like this: ". . . that they are best pleased with such jejune diet may be easily confuted." Still not quite satisfied, we glanced at the definition of "silly," and from there hit upon "fatuous" as the word most needed at the moment, with the others as strong runners-up.

What we mean to do with that word is to fling it with emphasis into the statement that too much coming out of the loudspeaker these days is fatuous. It is also vapid; insipid, tasteless, flat, silly, and altogether jejune. That listeners are best pleased with such jejune program diet, we are convinced, may be easily confuted.

* * *

The gentleman who reviews the theater for this paper used to instruct us that it was one thing to make a generalized critical statement and quite another to state facts justifying such a statement. "If a play is bad," he used to say, "tell why it is bad. If an actor is merely 'adequate,' give the reasons why he is merely 'adequate.'" What's good for the theater is good for radiocasting. We must now tell why we think too much program material is all the things we said it was two paragraphs back.

That can best be done by a pair of pretty terrible examples. Last night we heard an announcer say, "The Crying Songbird will now sing with the Happy Chappies." Can you, relapsing into the vernacular, beat that? Everybody knows that few radio singers are songbirds. Everybody knows, too, that a "crying" singer would indeed be an unsatisfactory entertainer, whether or not she happened to be a songbird. It is not enough that radiocasting has inflicted the crooners upon us; we must also hark to songbirds that cry. It might be bearable if they merely cried, but they mistake a speaking whine for a melodious, full-lunged cry. Concerning the "Happy Chappies," no doubt, all other fanciful titles for jazz orchestras having been exhausted, this felicitous cognomen was the only identification left.

* * *

The second example came across our desk 10 minutes ago. It is hot from the publicity griddle of the National Broadcasting Company Inc., and we serve it to you with little if any of that edibility impaired. What the public relations writer was striving to convey was the fact that Saki, the Japanese gentleman of the now ended "East of Cairo" series, was about to reappear in a new series, with the busy marts of New York's business world instead of Cairo and its environs, as his adventurous stamping grounds. But the item's concocter faced a dilemma. He must infuse "kick" into his announcement so that the newspapers would "fall" for it. And this is how he did it:

"Saki is in New York, having embarked from his native Nippon to make a fortune in the West. Being uncertain regarding the duties of a captain of finance, Saki inquired of a fellow passenger on the steamer what to do. (Explanatory note—No, the name of the craft was not the Steamer What-to-Do. Saki was asking his fellow passenger what to do). He was told that if he 'wanted to clean up,' he should go into the mop business. Feeling that 'New York needs a lot of cleaning,' Saki is now in the mop business and will tackle the first prospect Wednesday."

You will note that "New York needs a lot of cleaning" is quoted. The inference is that somebody said that sometime. Although the writer of the item fails to give the originator of the statement credit, it is a fair statement. Nor do we know just who first said that Saki "wanted to clean up."

There is no doubt, however, that Saki is in the "mop business." We quote that because quoting the publicity man's item, including its inner quotes, has gotten us into the habit of quoting everything in sight, for no particular reason. And Saki in the "mop business," "cleaning up" New York—well, to us it sounds "fatuous, vapid, tasteless, flat, silly and altogether jejune."

* * *

The fatuous, etc., you see, is also indulged in by those departments of the studios which talk to the listener, not through the microphone, but through the newspapers and other avenues of approach. We may be too sophisticated, but it seems to us that too much of the allegedly "funny stuff" with which the air and radio publicity are spotted is not funny at all. Anybody, for example, who nurses a biting aversion to puns should shun much which passes for humor on the air. There is at least one trio whose work is as spotted with far-fetched puns—or was the last time we heard it—as is the St. Lawrence with the Thousand Islands. We could stand the puns, however, especially since it is quite easy to tune them out, but the thing that makes us rush toward the switch with greatest speed is the fatuity, often thrown at us unexpectedly, that is illustrated by the Crying Songbird, the Happy Chappies and Saki with his mop.

Nothing can be done about this, of course, and perhaps nothing should be done. For we do not doubt that there are many listeners who think this sort of thing is genuinely laughable. To us, too, it is laughable, but not in the sense intended by its perpetrators. There are a lot of us who are not "best pleased with such jejune diet." But radiocasting is only 11 years of age. It hasn't had time to grow up.

L. A.

'Mail for Coquillhatville?'

The British Post Office has issued an air mail book which gives every sort of information as to air mails all over the world. For instance, how many people know that a letter can be sent by air to Coquillhatville, Tchikapa or Katak, even if they could say off hand where these places are.

Indo-China Air Mail

The first air mail of the regular service from France to Indo-China arrived on Jan. 27 after a flight of 10 days from Marseilles in schedule time.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. A. D. Longly, Ventura, Calif.
A. Longly, Ventura, Calif.
Mrs. Samuel Edgar, Ridgewood, N. J.
Mrs. Marian F. Armstrong, Washington, D. C.
G. L. Barrett, Woburn, Mass.
Mrs. Mildred Dusinger, Union City, N. J.
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SOVIET PRESS SHOWS SKILL IN AGITATION

(Continued from Page 1)

political offense which it seems desirable to exploit, such as the self-confessed treason and sabotage of the members of the Industrial Party, is described at endless length, and the larger newspapers printed full stenographic reports of the proceedings.

Soviet journals are also, especially during recent years, notably lacking in what is sometimes called "human interest" in the United States. The personal touch is seldom to be found in any of their news articles. There are occasional exceptions to this rule; one sometimes reads a good series of articles about travel or exploration; a bit of humor or pathos may sometimes light up a sketch written with clearly propagandist intentions. But in general the most sober and restrained American editor would probably criticize the Soviet newspapers as excessively dry in contents.

Little Space for Sports

Sport, a popular subject in many foreign newspapers, receives scant and grudging attention in the Soviet press. There is very little advertising, a moderate amount of space on the back pages of newspapers being reserved for announcements of concerts, theaters, lectures and meetings, and, in some cases, for proposals to rent or exchange rooms, and for labor want ads.

It is suggestive, both of the congested housing and of the labor shortage that requests for rooms far exceed offers, while the number of institutions seeking workers exceeds the number of persons seeking work.

As a substitute for the many forms of news which are wholly or partially barred from their columns the Soviet newspapers print an enormous amount of material depicting successes and failures in the effort to realize the Five-Year Plan.

Editorials are published in the form of leading articles on the front pages. A fair amount of foreign news, some of it sent by representatives of the official Tass Agency, some of it by special correspondents, is printed.

Radical News Emphasized

While this news is reasonably accurate in detail it has the tendencious quality which one sometimes observes in the work of biased foreign correspondents who write about the Soviet Union in foreign centers.

By dwelling on and emphasizing all the misfortunes and defects of other systems, by giving a great amount of space to the often insignificant activities of Communist and radical labor groups, the telegrams which the Soviet press publishes from abroad, even though factually correct, convey to the Russian reader an exaggerated impression of the weakness and instability of non-Communist political and economic systems.

Technically the service furnished by the Tass and its companion agency, the Rosta, which supplies domestic news, leaves a good deal to be desired; and this fact was frankly brought out during the conference of journalists where Kuibisheff spoke.

Time Element Ignored

An American managing editor or city editor would be driven almost to despair by the bland ignoring of the time element which causes Russian newspapers often to report events in Moscow itself two, three or even four days after they occur.

The Tass has been sharply criticized for slowness both in sending out news from Russia and in sending telegrams to Russian newspapers, and one complainant, writing in the Soviet magazine, Journalist, even declared that Tass telegrams sometimes come in after foreign newspapers, with the same news, have arrived by mail.

The Tass has also been attacked for careless editing of its dispatches, for letting such gross mistakes as the location of Stockholm in England and Berne in Sweden creep in and for neglecting the requirements of the newspapers in furnishing its news.

It remains to be seen whether criticism and discussion will achieve the acceleration and technical improvement which in other countries are an almost automatic result of competition.

BANKERS SILENT ON PURPOSES OF NORMAN MISSION

(Continued from Page 1)

in 1930, 50,000,000 ounces, or more than 20 per cent, and Canada 25,000,000 ounces or 10 per cent—is obtained as a by-product to gold, copper, lead and nickel.

Thus silver does not readily respond to changes in the price of that commodity, but is governed rather by changes in the prices of the other metals.

The economic forces regulating the supply of silver are, therefore, of a peculiar kind. There is also a peculiarity attaching to the demand for silver, namely, that it is used partly as money and partly as an ordinary consumable commodity.

In speaking of its use as money, I am not here referring to the employment of silver in conjunction with other less valuable metals in the token coinages used in nearly all gold standard countries, but to its use as an actual monetary standard in such countries as China, Abyssinia, Afghanistan and Arabia.

Since the end of the World War and the catastrophic disturbance of (gold) commodity prices which it brought about, leading economists and bankers all the world over have been devoting the best of their thought and their time to the devising of a world monetary mechanism which shall maintain gold prices at a roughly constant level. They have failed.

Had they succeeded they could not have satisfied the needs of the silver standard countries, for it is just as important to these countries that an ounce of silver should always purchase a given quantity of commodities in general as that it should always purchase a given quantity of gold. In 1930 when gold prices of general commodities fell by 20 per cent the gold price of silver fell by roughly 33 per cent. In terms of general commodities, therefore, the purchasing power of silver fell by about 17 per cent or, in other words, silver prices rose by about 20 per cent.

China Not So Badly Off

Thus the variation of commodity prices during the year was not greater in terms of silver than in terms of gold, and so far at least as internal trade in silver countries like China is concerned, the statement that silver lost one-third of its (gold) value during the year rather exaggerates the extent of the disturbance to China's economy.

Moreover, it is at least arguable that the disturbed state of China is more the cause of the fall in silver than the fall in silver is the cause of bad trade in China.

While discussion of the silver problem has in some quarters given rise to exaggerations which cannot be defended, there can be no doubt that no effort should be spared to discover a solution of it. At the same time, I do not believe that a sound or permanent solution is to be found in any scheme for the control of the supply or price of silver.

Two suggestions have been made, each to my mind fallacious. The one is that a large loan should be made to China—by whom it is not quite clear—in the form of silver. This might suit some of the present holders of silver, but its ultimate effects would, in my judgment, be thoroughly vicious.

What would the Chinese Government do with the metal if it had it? It would either force it into circulation in China by using it as revenue for the ordinary purposes of government, or it would use it for the purchase of material for development purposes, in which case it would have to use it largely outside China.

In the first case the result would be sheer inflation, a heavy rise in (silver) prices in China, perhaps some temporary stimulation to trade, but before long the inevitable reckoning.

Might Make Matters Worse

In the second case China would borrow silver merely to sell it, which would not help the price of silver and might even reduce the silver market to worse demoralization than that in which it now finds itself.

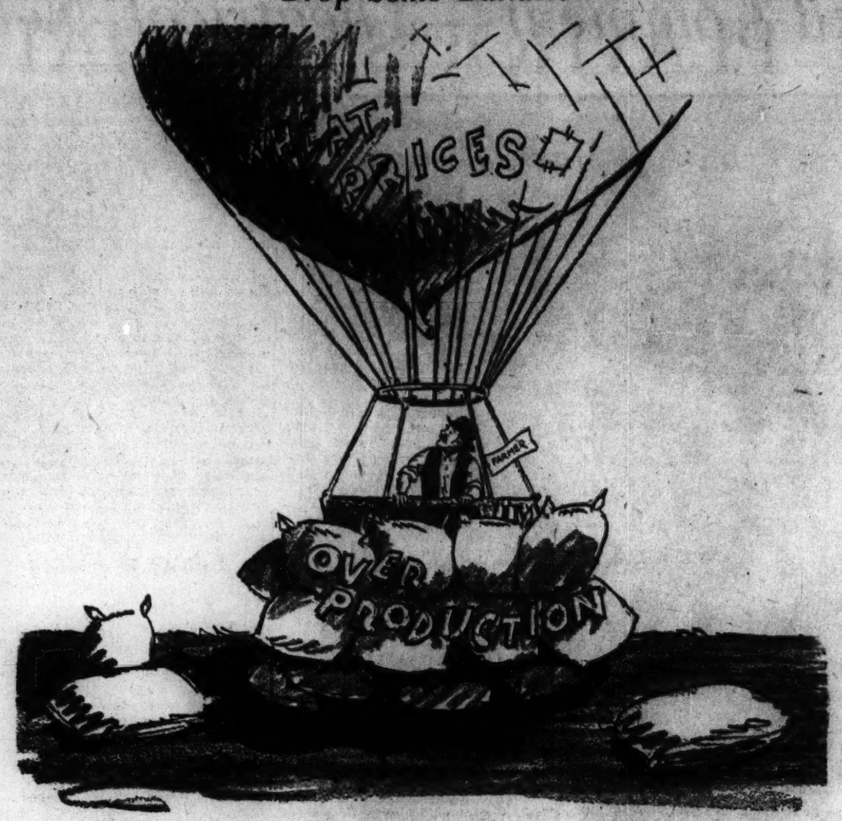
The other proposal is that an international conference should be held for the purpose of devising a scheme for supporting the price of silver. Temporarily, and at a price, such a scheme might possibly achieve a measure of success. But for the reasons indicated at the beginning of this article, I believe that the forces operating on the silver market are so complex and inconstant that they could not be controlled for long.

The solution of the silver problem in my view, is to recognize first that the problem is unsolvable and secondly that its solution is unnecessary. In other words the solution is to abandon silver as a standard of value and to leave it to its fate as a commodity.

The Kemmerer Commission has already recommended the gold standard for China, the chief silver-using country. I shall not discuss its plan in detail here but will merely say that in effecting the transition from silver to gold, all precautions must be taken to prevent undue fluctuations in the value of gold.

Beyond that the remedy—not perhaps for the price of silver, but, what is infinitely more important, for the economic chaos in China—is for the United States and Great Britain to join forces in advising it and in assisting it, with gold loans where necessary, to develop its vast territories.

Drop Some Ballast!



COLUMBIA MAN SEES NEW TREND TOWARD PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

can best characterize it by describing it as the behavioristic approach. It is an objective way of examining facts, observing as accurately as possible what the real behavior of human beings is and later deriving any ideas one has about human nature from those observations. This calls for the accumulation of a large amount of accurate information and is reducing economic study to a more positive science.

"The old school attempts to show how people, constructed according to a model they have in mind, will act under certain circumstances. The difficulty is that speculating this way, you have to imagine a simplified world; otherwise you get more variables into the problem than you can handle. If you take the other tack, you can make very good use of statistics—material which picture to you mass activities in which the idiosyncracies of individuals cancel out to a great extent.

"By approaching world economic problems on a technical basis," he said, "the technicians brought together by the League of Nations are able to approach international questions in a much more dispassionate and objective manner.

"It seems clear to me," Professor Mitchell concluded, "that one of the most important ways toward peace is the settlement of international economic difficulties upon a basis that will benefit the world as a whole. By adjusting difficult economic problems, one of the principal causes of war will be removed.

"I think that economists can play a very important part in this effort, and that the newer method of approaching economics is enabling them to come together, through the League of Nations, and show the way toward effective international cooperation."

SPANISH LOAN HELD TO AUGMENT NATION'S UNREST

(Continued from Page 1)

acts of lawlessness. For them there is no law, no constitution, at present valid in Spain, no legality which has behind it the willing assent of a majority of the nation. The King and his army friends have discarded civic laws on which Spain's social organism rested. So others, pleading equally just cause, refuse to recognize the régime and stop at nothing to procure conditions in which they may build on truly national and popular foundations. It is a delicate problem, and the Government is fully conscious of its predicament.

Whatever is to be the future of the Socialist Party as a political force, it has accomplished an unequaled task of civic education.

Small But Powerful

Organized labor has made remarkable progress. The General Union of Workers (U. G. T.), which is inseparable from the Socialist Party, already wields tremendous power because of its high degree of organization and discipline, so alien to Spanish habits, and also the Socialists number among them many highly respected and thoughtful Spaniards.

Gen. Primo de Rivera left the Labor-Socialist contingent of his opposition severely alone, and even promoted their president, Largo Caballero, to be a Councillor of State. This promises to be one of the most potent forces of the Spain of tomorrow.

Not that they are so important numerically. The U. G. T. claims no more than 265,150 members. No more than seven Socialist deputies ever sat at any one session of the Spanish Cortes. But this is scarcely surprising since the whole movement has grown up in the main outside the parliamentary arena.

Change of Tactics

The Labor-Socialist Party has consistently refused to meddle in politics—as conceived by most Spaniards. Profiting by the general disgust with the traditional boss rule, they have attracted recruits from all parts of the country. They have always refused to join forces with any other political group. The decision to join forces with the Republicans for electoral purposes represents therefore a momentous change in tactics. It is perhaps the most striking evidence of the intensive growth of antidynastic feeling in the nation.

Notwithstanding the volume of opposition to King Alfonso let it not be thought that the feeling is all one way. The Roman Catholic Monarchy has stood firm for centuries on the twin pillars of church and army, and although indeed there have been defections in recent years from both these vital Spanish organisms into the Republican camp, the alliance is still powerful.

Some there are who contend that the present political effervescence will gradually pass away and Spain will be the pathfinder of a new social way of life based on religion. There are the men too who served the state during the dictatorship, when politics was barred; others, an increasing number, who have begun to appreciate what very real benefits the bluff dictator conferred. Some of these have formed the Union Monarquica.

But beyond the surface struggle of monarchy and democracy, is the pull of economic interests that is the main factor of tension in the state. Except in Catalonia, where European ideas are taken up with alacrity, Spanish capitalism is still on the whole very loosely organized.

Arnold Bennett Has Passed On

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 28—Enoch Arnold Bennett, the English novelist, who passed on here last night, came of a modest, middle-class family, much dominated by the customs and conventional ideas of Victorian provincial England. His home was in the pottery region of Staffordshire where he saw small industrial towns rapidly growing into large towns, whose wealth and squalor expanded, side by side, and there he gained a human background for much of his writing.

He began his career with the routine duties of a lawyer's office, but soon migrated to the larger field of London, where at the first opportunity he gave up law work to become assistant editor of a journal called Woman. He rose to be editor of this publication and in 1900, when he felt confident enough in his powers as a writer to throw over the irksome routine work and devote himself to writing books and articles, he began a literary career as a journalist which he never entirely dropped.

His first effort of importance had been the promising but crude story of "A Man from the North," which was published in 1898. A more ambitious story came in "Anna of the Five Towns" depicting life in provincial industrial England, a subject he knew better than any other good author of the day. His famous "Old Wives Tale" proved a remarkable picture of all phases of life in humdrum conditions. This work, published in 1908, with "Clayhanger" (1910) and the much later novel "Riceyman Steps" (1923) in which the scene was a drab area, not of the potteries, but of London, proved to be the high-water mark of his career.

Although not among the first of English novelists, Arnold Bennett has occupied a distinguished place in English literature. He was a shrewd observer; he possessed a simple direct, trenchant style, and he was a firm foe to affectation and a profound and sympathetic student of human nature.

QUERY—HOW SLOW IS A 15-FOOT SNAIL?

QUEBEC, March 27 (AP)—A piece of the shell of a 15-foot snail was found today. The snail that owned it hasn't been seen in these parts for 15,000,000 years.

Thomas Denis, superintendent of mines, identified the find as a reminder of an ordovicial period when a lot of 15-footers dwelt on the cliffs of Quebec. This particular specimen was imbedded in limestone on Viaduct Hill.

Mr. Denis said he didn't know whether snails in those days were as slow as their modern descendants.

Curtail One Country's Wheat, Curtail All, Says Australian

(Continued from Page 1)

present crisis, he said, adding that the situation would improve if wheat was a little dearer. He criticized European countries as taking too narrow a viewpoint of the wheat crisis. He pointed out that the increase in overseas production had been originally caused by Europe's vital needs during the World War. Restriction of acreage he considered quite impracticable.

Was restriction, he asked, to be forced on all countries, including Russia, or was it to be applied to overseas countries alone? Unless it was world-wide restriction, he said, it would be impossible of acceptance, if world-wide, how could it possibly be attained and controlled? Economic pressure in any case was bound to lead to reduction in acreage, he thought, but this should not be compulsory.

Passing to inter-European preferential tariffs suggested by the Balkan and central European countries, Mr. MacDougall affirmed that the present conference was not the proper place for a discussion of this subject, and neither was Geneva. This was a world conference, he emphasized, and if European preference proposals came to any conclusion, they would restrict overseas markets and, therefore, could fairly be discussed here. International credits on the other hand, he said, did not affect overseas interests, and were therefore a legitimate subject for international discussion.

In conclusion Mr. MacDougall dealt with organization of markets, which he defined as one of the most optimistic subjects before the present conference. It was disorganization, he said, that had led to the present detrimental results of a slight overproduction. He concluded by hoping the conference would devise more orderly methods of dealing with wheat.

Peru Halts Paying on National Loan

LIMA, Peru, March 27 (By U. P.)—The tax collecting agency of the Government yesterday was ordered to pay all funds collected for the national loan into the Treasury until further notice. An official decree stated that the Government "was unable to continue meeting the service on the national loan."

Although no mention was made of a moratorium on Peru's $35,000,000 foreign debt, observers interpreted the ruling as a confirmation of reports early this month that the Government would ask to be relieved of meeting the service and interest charges on the external obligations until normalcy is restored once more.

"The Government assumes all responsibility for the new order, which is of a temporary character," the decree stated.

"The low price of our principal exportable products, produced by the world economic conditions, has seriously affected the financial condition of Peru," the decree explained. "The financial activities of the overthrown Leguia Government almost exhausted the country's credit. The recent political movements, designed to restore an institutional government, added to the financial drain. Another factor was the failure of the Bank of Peru and Londres, one of the largest institutions in the country."

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—The Peruvian Government is unable to pay in full the interest charges on the Republic's foreign debt, it was announced by the Minister of Finance in a letter received yesterday by J. & W. Seligman & Co., and the National City Bank of New York, fiscal agents.

A BIT OF VENICE FOR WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—A little bit of Venice—with sound effects—will add a new touch to Washington's famous Japanese cherry blossom scene this year.

Gasoline-driven gondolas are being imported from Florida. A number has been placed for three of them, six-passenger affairs.

They are expected to arrive and be placed in service on the Potomac tidal basin before the end of cherry blossom time, which begins about April 1.

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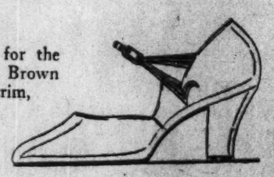
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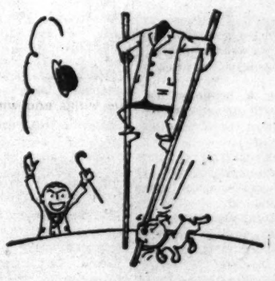
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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

The Moving Line of Degas

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

UNDER the title of "Degas and His Tradition," a loan exhibition that is to continue through April has been assembled at the Museum of French Art. The pictures come largely from the Chester Dale Collection, and Mrs. Dale wrote the catalogue foreword. She says in part that "Degas's art belongs to the oldest of all traditions, for it is the story of line. Man's first drawings in caves, his first carvings in stone, were done in line." She goes on to trace the history of art as the history of line through the Orient to Persia, Asia Minor and finally to Europe, down through the Italian primitives to Raphael, to Ingres and so to Degas.

A talent for discovering lines sharply expressive of forms in motion makes Degas an object of admiration among those who draw or who appreciate drawing. His gift was so great that he attained effects with line which other accomplished artists would not attempt. For one thing, they had not his special ability; for another, they could get these effects more easily with color.

Area Cutting

Laymen are sometimes so puzzled by the drabness of Degas's color in his paintings, as well as by the triviality and earthiness of his washerwoman-laundress-ballet girl-bather subject matter, that they do not linger long enough in front of this artist's work to discover for themselves his legerdemain of line. The race-horse subjects are more ingratiating. We need to concentrate upon the patterns discovered and perpetuated by Degas at the points where his lines meet. There we note how these lines form angles, and define major and minor areas.

These areas are cut with the crispness of a knife, and they form a concert of oppositions. Out of these oppositions of shapes and directions arises the electrical dramatic effect of Degas's treatment of the figure in terms of moving volumes. Superficially his ballet figurantes may seem to be at rest with one foot pointing to five minutes to six, but actually the whole organism is in dynamic motion.

Self-Charm of Pastel

In his pastels Degas seems at his happiest, for here all his talent for line had play, and the loveliness of the medium in itself lends an ingratiating bloom to the pictures. Everybody grants Degas's mastery in the problems of handling single figures. Not so evident is his success where several figures are to be projected in a composition built up of space relations.

This exhibition offers visitors opportunities to examine a number of Japanese prints of a century or more ago, and to note the varying result of several French artists' efforts to fill their prescribed spaces with compositional interest after the Oriental tradition. In "La Lettre" Mary Cassatt succeeded.

On the whole this showing conveys the impression that however strong may be the influences from an alien art stream, such as the vogue for Japanese prints among European artists during the early part of the second half of the nineteenth century, that after all only the outer aspect of the suddenly adopted art is being mimicked. Is not the age-old spirit behind Oriental design a will-o'-the-wisp—to be wooed through the years, possibly, but not to be captured out of hand?

Toulouse-Lautrec

Degas plucked out the secret of connoting moving forms in line, and here are numerous examples of his power. Something of the secret, too, was shared by Toulouse-Lautrec, whose impression of Yvette Guilbert convey the very air and manner of that purveyor of moods in song. Forain, another of the elect in eloquence of line, is represented in this show. So is Daumier, who had an expressive line that held its place in a scheme of art that was, shall we say, more expansive than that of Degas.

Here, too, is Steinlen. Two of his cat pictures, done with simplicity and completeness in black, brown and green on a golden background, go beyond those dry and correct representations of externals that cause all cats to look alike, and attain to that personal note that makes each of these pictures a portrait of a temperament.

New York Art Notes

Franz Marc

NEW YORK—In the loan exhibition of contemporary German painting and sculpture at the Museum of Modern Art, continuing until April 26, Franz Marc's paintings are noticeable because of the artist's ability to compose in terms of colored forms. His "Red Horses," from the Folkwang Museum, Essen, occupies the place of honor in the largest gallery. It is an arrangement of balanced volumes, repeating the form rhythms with variations, disposing of colors in satisfyingly large areas, and imbued with a general quality of symmetrical unity. Several later pictures by this artist, also in this show, indicate that he has gone forward to a more intricate theory of design, even resorting to distortions of animal forms to bring them within the scope of his compositional schemes. In the same exhibition is an original abstract head in brass of Josef von Sternberg, done by Rudolf Belling. The jaws and sides of the neck are omitted from this strangely effective composition.

William Meyerowitz

Paintings and etchings by William Meyerowitz are on view at the Barbizon-Plaza galleries until April 6. This artist is persuasive because of his restraint. In his etching he stops as soon as he establishes the pattern of an area; in his painting he refrains from putting the whole gamut of color upon every canvas. One melody is enough for one picture; no need to drag in a medley of all the popular songs of the day. His "Nude With Lily" seems to have been done by merely breathing paint upon the canvas, were such a thing possible. In another vein is "Orchard," where the total areas are assembled with firm indication of compositional balance. "Humoresque" is a well-organized conglomeration of impressions of the kaleidoscopic artists' life at Rocky Neck, East Gloucester, Mass. "Philosophers" indicates Mr. Meyerowitz's command of characterizing line and his nice feeling for spacing.

"Afternoon Ploughing," From a Painting by Kenneth Mac Queen in the Contemporary Australian Art Exhibition Now Touring the United States.

Munich Summer Shows

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Munich

MANY interesting exhibitions are scheduled in Munich this summer. In the Glaspalast we may study the German Romantic school from Josef Anton Koch to Moritz von Schwind. It was the Tirolean, Josef Koch, born in 1768, who first freed German art from rococo overdecoration. In his earliest works he had not broken away from the "heroic landscape," with its mythological and Biblical figures, but we find, even in these "classical," overloaded canvases, moments of true beauty, expressed in the mountains, glaciers, rocks and trees of his native land. The strength of his drawing and the glamour of his color scheme have much in common with the landscapes of Dürer and Cranach. Echoes of Koch's poetical idealism can be found in Friedrich Preller's Italian landscapes, Karl Rottmann's landscape cycle (in the Munich Pinakothek), and in practically all German art of that period, culminating in the cypressed allegories of Böcklin, who, although of Swiss extraction, belongs essentially to the German Romantic school.

The most interesting art personality of that time was Kasper David Friedrich, born in Greifswald in 1774. With Philipp Otto Runge (afterward the leader of the Hamburg "Romantics"), he studied at the Copenhagen Academy, then imbued with the "Biedermeier" influence; but there is nothing of the "small bourgeois" in the atmospheric landscapes of this forerunner of impressionism. Friedrich's finest composition is that of an endless stretch of sky, sea and sand, with the small, almost imperceptible figure of a contemplative monk. The world he depicted is drenched with a melancholy beauty: clouds over the valley, clouds over the sea, footprints on a snowy path, a lonely tree, a mist-shrouded hut. These declared his boundless love of nature. Through Friedrich the art of landscape painting, in Germany, was born anew.

Schubert's friend, Moritz von Schwind, was born in Vienna, in 1804, and is well known by his portrait of the composer at the piano. Schwind was happiest when depicting the world of faëry; gnomes and nymphs filled all his dreams. His "Cinderella," "Sleeping Beauty" and "Seven Ravens" (now in the Weimar Museum), were greeted with delight when first exhibited in Munich. The water color manner of these oil paintings enhances their light, poetical fantasy, and the artist's humorous, sympathetic understanding won the heart of the German people.

An attractive exhibition will be that of the celebrated Munich painter of animals, Heinrich von Zügel, who must ever delight us by his rare understanding of our four-footed friends.

In the Schack Gallery we may learn something of Berlin "Classicism" in painting, sculpture and architecture, and also study the course of Berlin "Graphic," from the beginning of the eighteenth century to the present day.

The directors of the State Gallery are arranging a memorial exhibition of the best works of Fritz von Uhde not always rise to a sufficiently witty level to maintain this element successfully. Swiftly played, though, it made a merry entertainment.

Spring in Berlin Galleries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berlin

THE spring season has opened with a series of exhibitions of modern art. At the Sezession four members have a joint exhibition which does much greater justice to the artists' individuality than is possible in the larger exhibitions. The main gallery is devoted to a show by Erich Waske, in which his large designs for glass painting occupy the most space. Waske has strong individuality. He is particularly fond of dazzling colors, which he uses with a broad brush, in heavy, almost coarse fashion. These colors are pure and luminous. Reddish violet, which is the predominating tone in all Waske's glass paintings, suffuses the galleries with a warm glow.

A second exhibitor is Emy Roeder, who is showing drawings and statuettes. Emy Roeder is indebted for the development of her plastic art to Cubism, yet she does not produce mechanical effects when using geometrical forms. Cubism as employed by her is more appealing than obvious. She portrays children principally, with little round heads, awkward movements and angular figures. The austere and delicate lines of the slender figures possess nothing of childhood's happiness, but seem to be overshadowed by future sorrows. In the drawings one sees posed figures and others expressing movement, but all are handled with restraint.

Purrmann and Röhricht

Hans Purrmann and Wolf Röhricht show landscapes and flower studies. Purmann is showing landscapes of the South in which the sunlight and the blueness of the southern sky are captured with delicate brush strokes. Röhricht, on the other hand, endeavors to catch in his aqua tints the rhythm and color of a landscape as an impression of the whole.

One of the most interesting exhibitions we have seen is that of the painter, Max Band, in the Galerie Casper. To an American public Max Band is no stranger. The Toledo (Ohio) Museum, the Museum of Modern Arts in Philadelphia, Pa., the Roerich Museum and Balzac Gallery in New York and many American private collections possess his works. His painting caused a sensation when it was shown in Berlin two years ago. The pictures then exhibited were in a hauntingly melancholy vein, an impression strengthened by the hot color used. During the last two years a great alteration has taken place; the color has become brighter in tone and the palette richer.

Greater Tangibility

The character of his work is less cramped and more normal. The figures, which previously were obscured in the color have assumed greater tangibility and the Cubist element has become finer and more perceptible. Band paints human figures—his wife, his child, portraits—also flowers, landscapes and still life. As the choice of subjects shows, the artist is not seeking to portray events nor action, but is attracted by peaceful existence. Yet in spite of this there is still a thin veil of melancholy over his pictures. He never paints bright sunshine, but always twilight. His subjects look out upon life with large, sad eyes. This combination of melancholy and warm glowing colors forms one of the strongest attractions of his painting.

'Tabu'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

BACK from 20 months' sojourn in the South Seas, F. W. Murnau and Robert J. Flaherty, directors, and Floyd Crosby, cameraman, brought "Tabu," a picture play with sound but without talk, acted by a Polynesian cast. Paramount is distributing the film with a musical accompaniment arranged by Hugo Reisenfeld. It is being shown in Manhattan at the Central Park Theater.

Working with a story that has a character consistent with the setting, Messrs. Murnau and Flaherty turned out a picture that should live, as Mr. Flaherty's "Nanook of the North" has lived. "Tabu" as a title refers to the setting apart of Reri, handsomest of the native girls, to be handmaiden of the gods in the remote isle of Bora Bora, where, we are told, ancient customs survive. Be that as it may, it is a good story. The "tabu," further, has been placed upon certain pearl fishing grounds that are infested with sharks. Matahi, a native youth, plunges into the forbidden waters to secure one of the fabulously large pearls in order to pay off the debts he has carelessly incurred. With Reri he has escaped to one of the islands nearer Tahiti, and there they live happily until the chief of their people finds them and requires her to obey the tribal custom.

The cameraman, with none of the usual studio objectives to consider, has handled the illumination in many of his scenes pictorially and even dramatically. He often starts with a vista that is predominantly dark in tone, and has opened the iris in his lenses only to the degree where the high lights will remain brilliant. Thus across a lagoon we see the flecks of waters, and see grayish clouds blowing across a sky of darker value. We watch the play of light and shade on the backs and arms of these well-set-up Polynesians.

We see a playful, childlike people at their occupations of fishing and fruit gathering, see them respond to the mounting emotions of their sharply rhythmic dances, watch them sporting in waterfalls and surf, swimming with the ease and swiftness of seals, seemingly, and walking up and down inclined trees like monkeys. For backgrounds there are silhouetted volcanic peaks and the enormous fronds of tropical vegetation. We hear chants of joy, of mourning, of exaltation. The story passes amid the play of shadows indoors and out, against the patterns of woven mats and sea ripples, beneath skies spattered with palm tree crowns. E. C. S.

'The Haven'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — Dorothy Massingham is the author of a light comedy, "The Haven," which had its première at the Birmingham Repertory Theater, with which Miss Massingham's career as an actress has been closely identified.

The plot satirizes the current fashion in psychoanalysis. Its central character is Cynthia Headley, hostess of the Haven, who has, as she supposes, a flair for solving the "complexes" of various people. Characterization and situations are essentially those of farce, but the dialogue does discretion and penetration are the parents whom the children fall rightly to understand realized in the performance of Miss Lilian Braithwaite and Aubrey Mather! The boy and the girl of Robert Douglas and Miss Madeleine Carroll, if they do not quite achieve the complete roundness of their elders, do bring together with their lively, rebellious spirits, a feeling which deepens into beauty in the serious passages.

These characters form the pivot of the play, but those who come and go are equally faithful in their detail. To mention one is to mention all, but one must pay tribute to the admirable production of Miss Auriol Lee, who has captured the play's virtues, avoiding the stresses which might have disturbed its balance.

"After All" is a play that all who value the sanities in the theater, who can enjoy humor that springs spontaneously, and pathos without false sentiment, who can appreciate intelligent interpretation of intelligent drama, should not fail to see.

J. T. G.

'After All'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Criterion Theater, Sydney W. Carroll and Lewis Schaverien present "After All," by John Van Druten. Produced by Auriol Lee. Began Feb. 2, 1931. The cast:

Mrs. Thomas.....Lilian Braithwaite
Mr. Thomas.....Aubrey Mather
Ralph.....Robert Douglas
Phyl.....Madeleine Carroll
Mrs. Melville.....Muriel Aked
Alice.....Buena Bent
Mr. Melville.....Graveley Edwards
Duff Wilson.....Martin Lewis
Greta.....Jeanne Stuart
Cyril Greenwood.....Bernard Evans
Doris Melville.....Valentine Dunn

This beautiful play is instinct with feeling, and its quiet course is free from all theatrical ingenuities that have no other merit than illogical surprise. It is John Van Druten's distinction that he has steadfastly eschewed common devices calculated to secure an effect, for the sake of the situation, and relied on the presentation of character—character convincing in its conception and portrayal—and on the inevitable consequences arising out of the theme's conflict.

Here we watch the struggle between two generations, a struggle sincerely and truthfully set down, for no bias mars the drawing. We feel with the parents, and yet appreciate the revolt of the children. The family wheel at length comes full circle, but as we watch it turn our sympathies are employed and our attention never fails. And why? Because the observation, the humor, the pathos and the experiences ring true. The dialogue runs naturally and smoothly, the story unfolds itself with convincing urgency, and when the play is done we have a rich memory of worthy things worthily done.

How can one forget the lovable aunt of Miss Muriel Aked? And with what

Current Films

For Adults

The Front Page. Rowdy story of a police reporter's effort to escape from the environment of sensational newspaper work, and his recapture when a big story stumbles in the room where he is sitting. Adolphe Menjou as a callous city editor proves that he has been too long held to rôles of mincing dandies. Pat O'Brien as the reporter in the toils of his job, and George Stone as a hunted criminal give strong performances. Mary Brian, Edward Everett Horton, Walter Catlett, Matt Moore and Effie Ellsler contribute effective strokes to the raffishly humorous picture. Lewis Milestone directed.

June Moon. Sardonic farce of a country boy's experience in New York, where he finds he has no talent as a song lyric writer. With Jack Oakie, Frances Dee and Harry Ast.

East Lynne. Old-time pathetic story based on play and novel by Mrs. Henry Wood. With Ann Harding, Cecilia Loftus, Beryl Mercer, O. P. Heggie and David Torrence.

Charlie Chan Carries On. Detective play, mysterious happenings, general suspicions. With Warner Oland, John Garrick, Marguerite Churchill.

The Prodigal. Also known as "The Southerner." Lawrence Tibbett as the black sheep of a southern family, singing Negro spirituals. Esther Ralston, Emma Dunn and Roland Young outstanding in his support.

The Spy. Dubious version of what happens in Russia under Soviet rule when a citizen attempts to use the secret service machinery in order to reach his own family. With Kay Johnson, Neil Hamilton and John Halliday.

For the Family

Tailor-Made Man. William Haines given a chance temporarily, at least, to get away from the offensive smarty rôles that have been allotted to him for two years, appearing as an ambitious tailor's apprentice who becomes a factor in the social and financial world by throwing wide the door when opportunity knocks.

The Conquering Horde. Stirring picture of life on the Texas plains in the pioneering days following the Civil War. Spectacular cattle herding scenes. Handsome photography, adventure, plots and counter plots, with Fay Wray, Richard Arlen, Ian MacLaren and Claude Gillingwater.

Kiki. Mary Pickford in a sprightly and hoydenish part in a renovated French farce about a chorus girl who wears down the resistance of a manager of whom she is fond. Full of rough-and-tumble fun. Directed with humor by Sam Taylor. With Reginald Denny, Margaret Livingston, Joseph Cawthorne and Fred Walton.

By Rocket to the Moon. German-made fantasy of a Jules Verne adventure that is filled with imaginative notions. With Gerda Marus and Willy Fritsch.

Trader Horn. Thrilling story of African adventure, with many scenes of animals in their native jungle, veldt and river. With Edwina Booth, Harry Carey and African natives.

Fighting Caravans. Gary Cooper, Lily Damita, Ernest Torrence and Tully Marshall in a prairie schooner story of pioneering in the days when railroads were first being put through the American West.

Bango. Life in the Sumatran jungle of a man and his son, who keep the tigers at bay and have a funny ourang-outang as pet.

City Lights. Charlie Chaplin in one of his characteristic romantic farces.

A Milestone in English Water Color

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

EACH year the old-established firm of Thomas Agnew & Sons holds a charity exhibition in its galleries in Old Bond Street in aid of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution. These shows take the form of loan exhibitions of selected examples of English water colors, and usually they are limited to the masters of the early English school, with Turner drawings usually affording the leading attraction.

This year, however, there are two novelties that command more than passing attention, novelties that concern both the past and the present. Turner, as usual, is well represented by a score of lovely water colors, which include early works of Welsh and Yorkshire scenes as well as masterpieces of his great achievements in Switzerland; but among the glories of the past the chief feature is the room devoted to 46 water colors by his greatest contemporary, Thomas Girtin (1773-1802).

This is the finest and most comprehensive collection of Girtin's work seen in England for more than 50 years. Turner himself said of this fine artist: "If Girtin had lived, I should have starved!" But while this is a generous overstatement, Girtin was a great pioneer in English water color art who had the greatest influence on the young Turner. We may say that after J. R. Cozens, Girtin was the artist who lifted water color art to a higher and nobler plain by the combined breadth and grandeur of his compositions, and in this show at Agnew's we can see how splendid was the achievement of an artist who lived to be only 29.

Of recent years Messrs. Agnew have admitted occasional works by living artists, but this is a very conservative and cautious firm, so that doubtful experiments are never welcomed. Once a living artist has been accepted and hung in Messrs. Agnew's galleries, he may be said to have "arrived," and his merit is at least acknowledged by experts of taste and judgment. It is not a surprise to see here this year water colors by such distinguished celebrities as Sir D. Y. Cameron, Sir Charles J. Holmes and Philip Wilson Steer, O. M., but now for the first time a group of the younger artists belonging to the London Group have been admitted to these very select galleries.

A place of honor on a wall in the first room is given to the work of Paul Nash. His refined, sensitive and eminently individual English landscapes have so recently been the subject of an article on this page that it is unnecessary to say more than that Paul Nash well deserves the honor paid him, his view of "Rye" being one of the most striking designs in the exhibition. Keith Baynes, Vanessa Bell, Duncan Grant and F. J. Porter are other members of the London Group whose work is now seen for the first time at Agnew's. Their appearance shows that even the most conservative experts now accept the young lions of the London Group as 20 years or so ago they accepted the young lions of the New English Art Club, such as Augustus John and William Orpen.

'Rotation'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRANKFURT, Main—"Rotation," a new play by the German novelist Hermann Kesser, was produced for the first time at the Frankfurter Schauspielhaus.

The play deals with unemployment, and shows professors of political economy vainly searching for its cause while some newspaper owners exploit for profit the sufferings of the population. The hero, Kellermann, principal manager of a big newspaper, leaves his post in order to devote himself to helping the poor. Their distrust of him drives him to his end. Meanwhile the wheels of material and commercial life continue their undisturbed rotation.

The play is sincerely written. It has some good moments, but it suffers from too many details which detract from the principal action. The play was warmly received on its first night, partly on account of Robert Taube's fine acting as Kellermann and partly because the audience appreciated the author's idealism.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Berlin Orchestral Concerts

By WALTER SCHRENK

BERLIN

ANTONIA BRICO, who 12 months ago made a successful appearance in Berlin with the Philharmonic Orchestra, chose a daring program for this year's concert. Her courage in beginning with the Third Symphony of Brahms was worthy of an Amazon; for even very famous conductors have quailed before this most forbidding work of the master. In the mastery of this difficult task Antonia Brico showed that, in comparison with her former achievement, she had grown in musical understanding, certainty and serenity; she conducted with technical ability and a thorough knowledge of the score. However, she was as little successful as her male colleagues in making one feel the inner unity of the work. The second orchestral work of the evening, Richard Strauss's "Also Sprach Zarathustra" demands from the conductor the most strenuous efforts in building up the architectural arches of sound, and Antonia Brico could meet the demand only in the mere outline. There were certainly a few isolated fine moments, well-prepared gradation and passages full of expressiveness and good quality of tone. The achievement of the highly talented artist met with great applause from the public.

New Works From Furtwängler

Through attention to contemporary musical activities the Philharmonic concerts conducted by Furtwängler have gained considerable in vitality and importance. The mere fact that a work is performed by Furtwängler may exercise a determining influence on its future. At the sixth concert we heard Kodály's "Sommerabend," an orchestral piece in the form of a rhapsody on a big scale in one movement. This music expresses a natural feeling for nature, and an affinity with the Hungarian soil which is made clear in the constant suggestions of national folk song. A great number of themes and motives run through the sonorous and highly original score, in which the woodwind and strings predominate. The themes are occasionally cleverly combined, but only rarely does labor overbalance inventiveness. Kodály has a very individual sense of harmony. On the whole he keeps to the tonals but avoids the convention. His work met with great success under Furtwängler's splendid conducting.

With the exception of a Haydn symphony, the program of the seventh Philharmonic concert was devoted entirely to the soloist, Walter Gieseking. The "Kleine Theater-Suite," op. 54, by Ernest Toch, which was performed for the first time, was exactly what one would expect from this clever and prolific composer—witty, light, entertaining and brilliantly done. Toch has the captivating art of saying quite unimportant things in an elegant and graceful manner; one always has the feeling of being delightfully and courteously entertained. The public seemed to share this feeling and re-called the soloist and Furtwängler several times. In Gieseking we find brilliant virtuosity and outstanding musicianship united. César Franck's "Symphonic Variations," which unfortunately are consistently neglected by German pianists, were played by Gieseking with the finest and most romantic charm of nuance, great tenderness and nobility of expression. Richard Strauss's "Burleske" was played, on the contrary, with a veritable whirlwind of virtuosity, a grand release of his stupendous pianistic powers, which today can scarcely find an equal.

Herman Scherchen is one of the most important German conductors and also one of the few who consistently make a stand for modern music. Lately he conducted an orchestral concert organized by the Berlin Funkstunde—it was one of the most interesting of the season. At the opening one heard the first performance of "Two Studies for Orchestra," by Wladimir Vogel, whose "Symphonia fugata" made a deserved sensation at the Tonkünstlerfest in Königsberg last year. The new work combines two rhythmic studies for full orchestra. The first, "Ritmica Funèbre," is of a dark, menacing character, with developments of brutal tone-color. The second study, "Ritmica Scherzosa," is, in its overpowering, vital construction and turbulent rhythm, purely a thing of movement, of a breathless rushing tempo; the whole, a clever idea of great effect. Scherchen pulled the Funk orchestra up to a remarkable achievement.

Of considerably less interest was the first Berlin performance of the A minor Violin Concerto by Alfredo Casella. The three movements, which ran into one another, seem to have sprung rather from the head than the heart; in any case, Casella's creative powers certainly appear to be a little on the wane. Joseph Szigeti, the soloist, produced great effects from the work.

The "Sinfonietta" op. 90, by Max Reger, brought the evening to a close. This is rarely played, but what richness of substance, what grand musical expansion of a gigantic subject! One could make three symphonies out of these ingenious ideas. The performance of the work under Scherchen, who reached the limit of techincal possibilities in the final tempo, was the finest I have ever heard.

The "Symphonie de Psaumes"

Three years ago we heard, in the Staatsoper am Platz der Republik, Stravinsky's Opera-Oratorio "Œdipus Rex," that epoch-making work, in which the master discovered a form of musical expression which was both objective and subjective. Klemperer has now given a first Berlin performance of a Stravinskyan composition of 1930 which in style and character is obviously connected with "Œdipus." The "Symphony of Psalms," written for chorus and orchestra, like "Œdipus" makes use of a Latin textual basis, namely, a few verses of the thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, and one hundred and fiftieth Psalms from the Vulgate. One might call the whole a Te Deum, though certainly original and not traditional in style. The music is not ecclesiastical in the specific sense, but has something of a hard ceremoniousness which is almost pagan at times. The tonal impression is definitely determined by the orchestra, which, besides the wind, makes use only of cellos, contrabasses, harp and pianos. The full complement of wind dominates throughout; though employing these instruments chorally Stravinsky manages to get organ effects which remind one of the hard, trenchant tone of the cornet and mixture.

The music lacks all subjective expression but it is precisely through its cold, marblelike quality that it gains its strong and peculiar effects. It dispenses with all deeper meaning of the texts, is simple in spite of its complicated construction, and original, though it has no fear of distant echoes of music of totally different style. Its unity flows from faith in an inner law; its guarantee is the strong personality of Stravinsky, whose mastery of construction again proves itself worthy of admiration. The performance typified the exact balance of the tonal and dynamic. Klemperer extracted supreme effects from this metallic, monumental music, and the success was great.

'Stand Up and Sing'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — At the Hippodrome, "Stand Up and Sing," a musical comedy with book by Douglas Furber and Jack Buchanan, lyrics by Douglas Furber, musical score by Philip Charig and Vivian Ellis. Beginning March 5, 1931.

The carving of cherry stones, if it be done as well as it can be done, may be an inspiring sight, for there is always something to be gained from seeing a job accomplished expertly. That, at any rate, is how one feels after seeing Jack Buchanan in "Stand Up and Sing." In the particular line that he has chosen for himself, that of representing a blasé, witty, incredibly well-dressed young man, breaking into song or dance at appropriate intervals, Mr. Buchanan is without rival and without flaw. Here is the thing done in masterly style, with all the continuous concentration and prolonged forethought and calculation that must lie behind the precision manifest in every exactly right intonation of his voice, and every apparently careless and lazy shake of his legs in some dance in rapid crescendo, issuing only in an appearance of absolute ease and spontaneity. There may be other forms of theatrical art better worth doing; but it is good to see this one done so well.

The piece itself is not so satisfying as its star. In spite of Euclid, here the part is undoubtedly greater than the whole. The plot is of that very complicated type that deals with the recovery of stolen concessions, in the course of which Mr. Buchanan for some reason clear only to the acutest intellects (if to them) becomes valet to a bogus count. But the story gives rise to some pleasant songs and dances, and affords Morris Harvey the opportunity to wear a succession of funny hats with great effect.

Ysaÿe's New Opera

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Liége, Belgium

THE first performance of an opera in the Walloon dialect by Eugène Ysaÿe, entitled, "Pierre Houyeu," has been given at the Theater Royal, Liége. Queen Elizabeth attended the première—Ysaÿe is Her Majesty's professor of music and choir master to the Court—and every part of the theater was packed.

"Pierre Houyeu" was written in the south of France in 1929. The action takes place in the neighborhood of Liége, where Ysaye spent the first years of his childhood and received his first lessons on the violin. The story deals with a miner who in defending the rights of the people resorts to militant methods. He organizes a strike and plans to blow up the house of the colliery manager. His wife, discovering what is afoot, tries to save the innocent people who would be sacrificed by the explosion and to prevent her husband from becoming a criminal. She perishes in the attempt and her secret with her, and Pierre, overwhelmed by her devotion, retires to a monastery.

Ysaÿe's score contains happy touches of sonority, and memories of the romantic music of the nineteenth century are blended with curiously modern details. The libretto has given the musician an opportunity to give rein to his imagination and exploit his sense of dramatic music. There are songs of great sensibility and fine choruses, among which must be mentioned the "Serment des Mineurs." The score is enlivened by "cramignons"—popular local rounds, full of picturesque color and verve.

The work was warmly greeted. Ysaÿe was unable to be present, and the Queen had the first performance radiocast so that the composer could follow the events of the evening. A microphone had been installed in his room and at the end Ysaÿe thanked the audience and the artists.

'The Venetian'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Little Theater, the London Theater Company presents "The Venetian," a play in seven scenes by Clifford Bax. Beginning Feb. 25, 1931. Produced by Ellen Van Volkenburg. The cast:

Piero Buonaventuri	Ivan Brandt
Tessa	Miriam Adams
Antonia	Catherine Lacey
Scipio	Gabriel Toyne
Emilia	Esmé Hubbard
Bianca Cappello	Margaret Rawlings
A Baker's Boy	John Pienlay
Major Domo	Pascoe Thornton
Concini	Michael Curwen
Cardinal Ferdinando de' Medici	Alaistair Sim
Francesco de' Medici	Wilfrid Walter
Giovanna of Austria	Gwendolyn Hammond
Gelio Malespini	Gabriel Toyne
Julia	Catherine Lacey
Marietta	Miriam Adams
Serguidi	Henry Thomas

The hand of the scholar is on this play, for Mr. Bax would not rescue the character of Bianca Cappello from the vilifications of history without authority. He is an innovator, too, in his use of a modern idiom that sits at times rather awkwardly on the dialogues—as, for instance, the talk between the high-born ladies.

His story concerns itself with the rise of Bianca to be Duchess of Tuscany. We see her first runaway romance and its disillusion, and then follow her career with Francesco de' Medici. The Cardinal, a silky, serpentine enemy, pits his wits against her sincerities, and ultimately precipitates the tragedy. Yet the tragedy fails to move us, just as the Cardinal's machinations never rouse more than a tepid interest.

Sixteenth-century Venice with its intrigues is rich material for the dramatist, but Mr. Bax has not been able to do more than present—with admitted skill and intelligent writing—a romantic picture. The seven scenes follow one another pleasantly enough, but we are too detached. Emotions never take fire and cool control never gives way to vibrant urgency. The story is a frame-work for the duke's moody disquisitions, and for a revaluation of Bianca's character. It provides opportunities for charming, picturesque production in the hands of Miss Van Volkenburg, and permits Miss Rawlings as Bianca, Mr. Walter as the duke and Mr. Sim as the cardinal to decorate their parts with intelligent outlines.

But the drawings cannot come to life. They remain only romantic puppets held in a strict control. All the plottings and counter-plottings remain but incidents, for the wellsprings of motive are never dug deep enough. The surface has its glamour, the story its interest, the romance its color; but drama that moves deeply, shaking tragedy out of the theme, must have a vitality which "The Venetian" lacks.

SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY

Photograph by Garo

Boston's Bach Festival

By L. A. SLOPER

MUSIC of Johann Sebastian Bach filled the programs of the festival (March 24-29) in celebration of the fiftieth season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and in honor of its founder, Henry L. Higginson. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky had selected choral and instrumental compositions to comprise six concerts in the home of the orchestra, Symphony Hall, Boston.

The great Mass in B minor filled the first program, and was scheduled for repetition, for the benefit of the orchestra's pension fund, at the final concert. Other choral music included the Magnificat, the Easter Cantata, No. 4, and the Cantatas numbered 20, 80 and 85. The Brandenburg Concertos No. 2 (violin, flute, oboe and trumpet) and No. 5 (piano, violin and flute), the Pianoforte Concerto in D minor, the Concerto for two violins and the Suite No. 3 were the orchestral items. Organ solos, harpsichord pieces and selections from the "Well-Tempered Clavichord" were listed. Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard College gave an address on Major Higginson.

The orchestra was assisted by the Harvard Glee Club, Dr. Archibald T. Davison, conductor, and by the Radcliffe Choral Society and the Bach Cantata Club, G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor. The soloists were Amy Evans and Adelle Alberts, sopranos; Margaret Matzenauer, contralto; Richard Crooks, tenor; Fraser Gange, baritone; Alexander Borovsky, piano; Mme. Patorni-Casadésus, harpsichord; Wallace Goodrich, organ, and the following members of the orchestra: Richard Burgin, concertmaster; Julius Theodorowicz, violin; Georges Laurent, flute; Fernand Gillet, oboe; Georges Mager, trumpet; Albert Snow, organ, and Louis Speyer and Jean Devergie, oboe d'amore.

The B Minor Mass

The B minor Mass, which had not been heard in its entirety in Boston for nearly 30 years, was naturally a central feature, and its performance was one of the high points of the festival. In the performance of this sort of music there is much to be said for using such fresh and eager young voices as those of the Harvard and Radcliffe undergraduates. Nor is it necessary to say in this instance that they made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in training. For they had been rehearsed for more than a year in this difficult music by Dr. Davison and Mr. Woodworth, and under the vital baton of Dr. Koussevitzky they were revealed as an interpretive medium of extraordinary expressiveness. The balance of the choirs was sensitively maintained; the altos were equal partners with the others. Tonal quality was good, and phrasing and dynamics were subtle and musical. There was no dependence upon mere volume of sound. The "Crucifixus" was no less impressive than the opening "Kyrie," and the "Dona nobis pacem" was delivered with significant emotional values.

The chorus of course was the principal actor in the Mass, yet certain items in the solo work made a deep impression. Mme. Matzenauer in particular distinguished herself in the "Qui sedes" and the "Agnus Dei." Mme. Evans, if with less authority, sang with intelligence, and Mr. Crooks and Mr. Gange were satisfying. At the end of the opening performance the audience lingered for prolonged applause in which the unusual manifestations of cheers and stamping of feet were conspicuously included.

A similar triumph was achieved by the same forces (with Mme. Alberts added to the soloists) in the Magnificat on the evening of March 26. This work is even less familiar to Boston than the B minor Mass; for apparently it had not been heard before in that capital of music for more than half a century. Its power immediately conquered the audience of 1931. Here again Mme. Matzenauer stood out for the quality of her art in her solo parts.

At the same concert Mr. Borovsky played the D minor Concerto with a beauty of tone, a legato and a musicality worthy of all commendation. This concert had opened with a performance of the Second Brandenburg Concerto which, besides reminding us that it is one of the loveliest things in all music, raised also a question of Dr. Koussevitzky's judgment in an instrumental problem. In his desire to employ as far as possible the instruments of Bach's time, he had required Mr. Mager to use through the festival a small trumpet of high range with which to follow the florid flights which the composer gave to this instrument.

As everybody knows, the modern trumpet cannot play these passages except by dropping an octave now and then. Unfortunately, the timbre of this high trumpet consorted very badly with the other instrumental voices. Wherever it entered, it rose shrilly above the orchestral ensemble and the chorus too. This fault of course became uncomfortably noticeable in the Second Brandenburg Concerto—to the extent of marring an otherwise exquisite performance. It is possible to indulge too far a taste for the archaic. And it is no reply to say that presumably those sounds were what Bach heard. We should hear more beautiful sounds today, and above all, sounds from the trumpet that accord with those of the other instruments.

The Cantatas

For the cantatas, the more mature voices of the Bach Cantata Club were substituted for those of the college choirs, while the original quartet of soloists was retained. The cantatas do not uniformly offer the opportunities provided by the Mass and the Magnificat; it cannot be maintained that every measure in every one of them resulted from the master's highest inspiration. Nevertheless they contain some beautiful music, none of it perhaps more beautiful than the tenor aria in the Cantata No. 85, sung sympathetically by Mr. Crooks at the concert on the afternoon of March 27, which incidentally was the twentieth in the Friday subscription series. In this work and in Cantata No. 20, "O Ewigkeit, du Donnerwort," the club chorus responded with a will, if not always with tonal perfection, to the exhortations of Dr. Koussevitzky.

At this concert also the orchestra gave a brilliant performance of the Suite in D major, which was warmly received, and not alone because it contains the famous Air; and Messrs. Burgin and Theodorowicz contributed much to the pleasure of the reunion by their rendition of the Concerto for two violins.

And in 1932?

Dr. Koussevitzky has again earned laurels by an ambitious undertaking and by the mastery with which he has carried it through. He sees Bach, as he sees other composers, through his own dramatic temperament, and his tempi sometimes cause shaking of heads. But the notion that Bach is quite emotionless has by now been discouraged, and Dr. Koussevitzky does not forget that his music always is a pattern of sound; indeed, as it flows from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, of particularly beautiful sound.

Speculation is already heard as to what composer will be honored by Dr. Koussevitzky next season; for it is assumed that the annual festival plan will be continued. Beethoven, Brahms, Schubert, Bach—not many composers remain whose musical output would pass this test. Mozart, Strauss, Stravinsky? Perhaps Stravinsky is most likely to be favored, not merely because he is a Russian, but because his numerous styles offer sufficient variety for festival purposes, and because it would not be necessary to repair to the opera house in order to give him a fair representation.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"The Sleeping Cardinal" is adapted from two of Conan Doyle's adventures. It is well prepared and edited for the screen. The 1931 setting seems so appropriate to the cinema that we are not disturbed when Holmes calls for a taxi instead of a "hansom." It was good, however, to see the rooms in Baker Street (and the landlady) as properly Victorian as we had always seen them. The complete modernizing of Doctor Watson as a bright, keen young doctor with a voice to match, however, presented a stranger instead of the authentic figure. Holmes was there to the life, far indeed beyond expectation, thanks to Arthur Wontner.

"On Approval," a stage play by Frederick Lonsdale, lends itself so well to the screen that four characters move round one another in two rooms for an hour and a half without exertion on their part or boredom on ours.

The individuality of Tom Walls gave him the honors, although Winifred Shotter stood her ground well. Yvonne Arnaud was not perfectly cast. She did not seem quite at home in the task of keeping her charms in the background. A. T. H. B.

Sing 'Csillagom, Galambom'

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

LONDON

BY NECESSITY, by proclivity and by delight, we all quote, said Emerson. The following quotations need no further apology. "Of A A B C we have nine instances (Nos. 7, 8, and 28). Of A^5 B^5 A B 4 (Nos. 21, 24, 32). (A^5 is higher by a fifth than A.) . . . Of A A B Bv1 (Bartalus, 1V, No. 43). Bv = B with a slight deflection at the end.) Of A Av B Bv 2 (Nos. 18, 25). Of A B C Cv 1 (Kiss, p. 67)." From these and other equally interesting data our author deduces "that there is an enormous preponderance of the non-architectonic structures A B C D and A B B C, the former consisting of lines which differ from one another, and the latter of lines of which only the second and third are similar in contents."

Let us try again: The first type (Z, Z, Z + Z, Z) can be derived from an isometric type, by duplication of the third line of a Z, Z, Z, Z isometric strophe . . . There also exist relations between type 5 (Z + Z, z, Z + Z, z) and type 10 (Z, z, Z, z), both more scarce in Slovakian fund than in the Hungarian; and between types 3 (Z, Z, z + z, Z) and 4 (Z, Z, z + z, z6) also." And as the author says it calls for special notice, here is a shortened final sample: 1 5 1, 6, 8, 6, 8; A B^5 A B (Szini 37; Bartalus, IV, Nos. 96 and 155). This tune occurs in the Slovakian fund also . . . to the extra notes in lines 2 and 4 are sung refrains such as "Ejeha", "Hajrá Haj", "Ricaca," or "csillagom, galambom."

Hungarian Folk Tunes

By this time the reader may, or may not, have guessed that the above extracts are not the latest experiments in prose poetry from Montparnasse, nor an algebraical formula of the philosopher's stone, but merely the lexical classification of some innocent and quite friendly little folk tunes. The musician who picks up and casually dips into Béla Bartók's "Hungarian Folk Music" (London: Milford. Oxford University Press. 21s. net) must not be put off by whole pages of that sort of thing, nor by column after column of figures attached to names of districts like Beszterczebánya, Kincsestanyahomok, or Székelylengyelfalva (Udvarhely), V.

In spite of, for the most part, a rather arid and forbidding looking text, without one unnecessary sentence or word, "Hungarian Folk Music" is a scholarly work deeply interesting even to those who do not specialize in folk music. But the reader will have first to master the combinations of the lock which opens the book, in other words memorize the system of lexical classification which, with slight modifications, Bartók has borrowed from Prof. Ilmari Krohn, the Finnish folklorist. This, one may add, is not nearly so troublesome as its thickets of algebraical signs seem to indicate. With a constitutional incapacity for such adventures the present reviewer found the system easy and convenient. To repeat, no one must be frightened away from what will remain a standard work on its subject. And apart from anything else, the book contains more than 300 songs (unaccompanied) and their full texts.

Origin of Folk Music

In an exceedingly interesting introduction Bartók—who, it need not be said, is one of the greatest of contemporary composers—has something to say about a subject on which a composer has a special right to be heard, namely the origin of folk and peasant music. Folk tunes are popularly supposed to have a Topsy-like origin: "I 'spect I growed." Perhaps a democratic age makes it easy to believe that a multitude of composers are better than one, but observation flatly contradicts the theory that the folk collectively or individually are capable of inventing a new tune. Quite recently the present writer's interest was aroused by the pattern of a tune outside his window. Here at last was something new, strange, appealing. Then a familiar cadence caught the ear and one recognized the Londonderry Air with scarcely an interval left intact by a street singer to whom every note of the scale was x. Performance, it will be seen, has a great deal to do with the origin of folk tunes.

Bartók, with all his authority and experience, says it should be admitted that practically every recent European peasant music known today arose under the influence of some kind of "national" or "popular" art music. He affirms that the way in which the peasant's musical instinct asserts itself discourages belief in any capacity to invent new tunes. The tendency is always to alter: "peasants—even individually—are not only capable of altering, but strongly inclined to alter, all the musical elements of which they get hold." In this, at least, they are akin to our modern virtuosos of the baton. With peasants, however, the alterations are made unconsciously.

A "Natural" Product

Their music may in this sense be described as a "natural" product: "It is impulsively created by a community of men who have had no schooling." For this reason says Bartók in summing up, the tunes are so many examples of artistic perfection: "In their small way, they are as perfect as the grandest masterpieces. They are, indeed, classical models of the way a musical idea can be expressed in all its freshness and shapeliness—in short, in the very best possible way, in the briefest possible form and with the simplest means." One presumes that Bartók has only the best in mind. The poorer sort could be written by the dozen by any composer.

Some readers will be surprised to learn that the so-called Gypsy music is not Gypsy music at all, but Hungarian music performed by Gypsies. They seldom produce a composer and Bartók gives the impression of not admiring the excess of rubato and ornaments which characterize a Gypsy performance of music of any kind. He leaves the subject "to those whom it may attract." Another musical romance gone!

Bartók mentions two curious practices to be observed in the singing of Hungarian peasants who, by the way, use only chest notes. The collective singing is quicker than that of the soloist, and if a peasant starts a song too high or too low, he calmly transposes all awkward notes by an octave. Hence in a single tune may be heard a whole series of leaping or diving sevenths.

For exploration of its past and present, for searching technical analysis of its melodic structure, scales, compass and rhythmical characteristics, no better guide to Hungarian folk music than Bartók could be desired. And he possesses in abundance a quality not always displayed by musical folklorists—caution. Mr. Calvocoressi's translation is clarity itself.

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The Charm of Ornamental Grasses

Their Arching Lines and Waving Plumes Add a New Note

By G. H. COPLEY

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

CERTAIN species of grass are extremely beautiful, and no garden seems complete without them. They may be planted in various positions, of which the rockery is one—there is nothing much more telling than waving plumes of grass in a setting of Alpine gems. A border alongside a shrubbery is another appropriate place; when grasses are in it they give a decided line of demarcation between tall trees and the flowers of the field. I have arranged them in a bed to themselves, and found them the center of admiration, particularly when the bed was in full sunshine. All the species look charming when grown by the side of still or running water. Every plant is two plants then, because of the reflection that is given.

I have never found any great difficulty in cultivating ornamental grasses. They do not like to have "feet of iron." In other words, the soil should be well dug and made fairly loose, so that the roots can travel about in it at will. The seed can be sown out of doors in spring, but it is better to bring it forward in a cold frame. The seedlings are delicate, and birds and animals are so fond of them that large numbers are lost unless some protection is given. This process of forwarding does not involve much trouble. All that is needed is to fill a box with nice light soil and sow the seed thinly in it. When the seedlings are five or six inches in length, they should be moved to the positions which have been marked out for permanent occupation.

In submitting a list of lovely ornamental grasses, I will give the common names by which they are known throughout the English-speaking world. I will also give the Latin names by which they are known the world over. The first one is the Pampas Grass (Gynerium argenteum). It is one of the most majestic plants in cultivation. Well-grown specimens attain a height of six feet, and in late summer they are surmounted by long, silvery white plumes. Though growing only as many inches in height as the Pampas Grass grows feet, the Vernal Grass, (Anthoxanthum gracilis) is regarded as a real gem. Its bright green tubular leaves and graceful panicles never fail to charm. It is possessed of a delightful fragrance, which is a rare thing in grasses. The large Quaking Grass (Brisa maxima) is both graceful and beautiful. Its spikes measure about one foot in length when they are stretched out, but they are never stretched out while on the plant. They arch over and form a semicircle. The large Quaking Grass is a restless plant. It is never still. This may be because the leaves and flowers are held on disproportionately slender stems.

I never fail to grow the attractive form known as Job's Tears (Coix lachryma). The plants grow to a height of 1½ feet, and always in the morning their leaves and flowers bear an unusually large dewdrop on them.

In my opinion the Love Grass (Fragrostis elegans) is the most beautiful of all. I have often had in my garden plants which have grown to a height of two feet. The panicles of flowers were large, but they were so finely built as to compare with a spider's web in delicacy of construction.

There is a variegated form of the Maize known as the Striped Leaved Maize (Zea japonica variegata) that has a great many admirers and is worthy of them. The bold leaves, striped with silver and green, cannot fail to improve any garden in which they are planted. I would point out that the beauty of ornamental grasses does not end with autumn. When it is seen that the flowers can no longer withstand the weather they should be cut and brought indoors. If they are ripened off in a cool dry place they will come in very useful for the decoration of the dinner table, or they may be used for room decoration generally.

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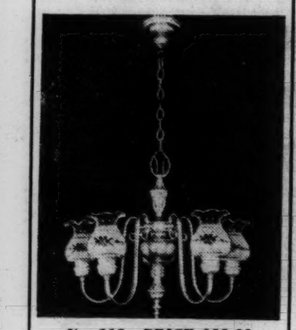

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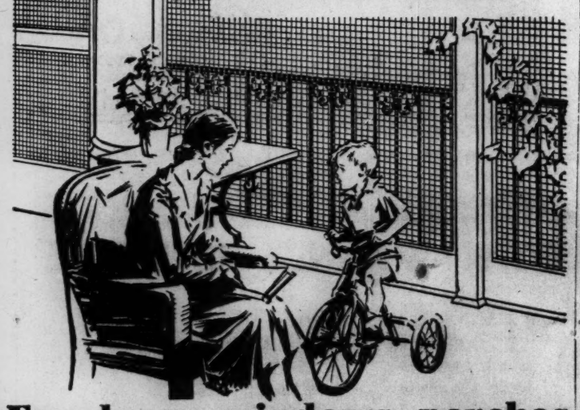

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For Mr. and Mrs. Clare Sperry of Port Huron, Mich., This House in Cape Cod Cottage Style Was Designed by Walter H. Wyeth, Architect. It Is Built on Top of a Dune Looking Out Upon Lake Huron.

Cape Cod Cottage on Lake Huron

New England Style Looks Well on Michigan Dunes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Port Huron, Mich.

A "CAPE COD" house in a setting resembling in many delightful ways the landscape of that quaint old section of New England has been designed and now looks out upon the golden sands and fresh waters of Lake Huron.

The year-around cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Clare Sperry tops a small sand dune, many windows opening toward the blues, greens, grays and violets of the lake. Here the traditional Cape Cod style has adjusted itself to the Midwest environment and seems entirely at home.

This cottage was designed by Walter H. Wyeth, architect, to conform to the desires of the owners. Traditional lines are adapted to modern comfort and convenience, great picture windows look north and east to the lake, a living room with an unusual fireplace and mantel for its chief center of interest.

On the north the house fronts Red Creek, a small stream entering the lake at this point and offering on its steep banks charming possibilities for gardening. The owners have access from their home to the main highway through a paved court or drive which follows the creek.

The cottage is in three sections. The third, nearest the street and possible neighbors, is a double garage, built to conceal its modern use and to make it one with the low, rambling house.

Covered with sea gray shingles, roofed with warm brown ones and topped with a low, massive chimney of Colonial brick, the little house is distinctive and perhaps a new note, the owners believe, in Great Lakes home architecture. Inclusive of the garage, the cottage is 71x30.6 feet, with floors practically level with the ground, only a low step above the grade.

Shutters on all windows are of two plain wide boards, battened, and the windows themselves are of the small panel Colonial pattern. Doors are the simplest bold type of early American building, all of them six paneled with the single exception of the dining room outer door. This is an eight paneled one of Dutch type divided so that the upper part swings in, its frame outlining a view of the lake.

Wide Paneled Walls of Knotty Pine

Through a wide main door one enters the hall and turns into the spacious living room. Here the soft tone of knotty pine lines the walls, the boards bead-jointed and wide paneled. This room, like most of the house, is built for the lake view. The larger picture window on the east is 8.5 by 4.6 feet, a single great pane flanked by narrow windows. A north picture window, six feet long, overlooks the porch. Flooring in this room is laid with boards of random widths. Small cupboards flank the broad, low fireplace, the doors having black strap hinges. Above them are twin nooks with book shelves and between these a broad plain panel of pine. To the right of the fire place unit, open book shelves fill the space to the north wall, while to the left is the doorway into the hall and south of it a narrower open case for books.

From the central hall, also in knotty pine, the next entrance is into the dining room, with two windows facing north and the Dutch door, hung on early Colonial strap hinges, opening east upon a flagged porch 16.6 by 5 feet with a delightful nook for an old brass ship's lantern and sides open to the little creek and the big lake. A corner cupboard of simple design in the dining room is decorative and useful.

In the kitchen there is ample window space for a lake view over the sink and generous cupboards. Most of the modern, built in conveniences are here, including an ironing board, broom closet, platter rack and kitchen cabinet.

Cupboards and Shelves

South windows let light and air into the owners' room, and almost the entire north wall is a succession of spacious wardrobes, hat and shoe closets, drawers and trays. A dressing closet with a built-in dresser is a convenient novelty. Decorative little drawers under a shelf are a happy change from the usual cabinet over the lavatory. Narrow open shelves are opposite the lavatory in this bath room which separates the owners' room from the guest room. A second closed closet fits into the narrow space behind the door. The tub is in a deeply arched recess.

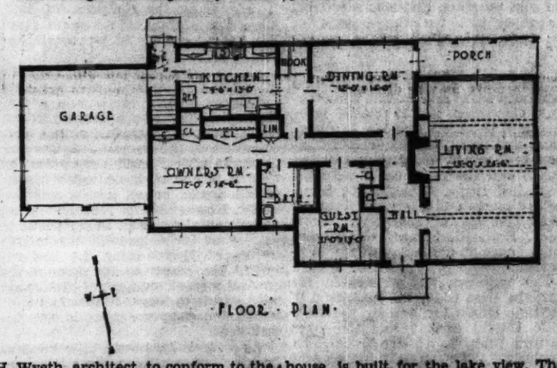
A disappearing stairway may be pulled down when one wishes to use the second floor, which has promising possibilities, although most of it is not yet in use. Here is a maid's room, a second bath and a huge east room looking down upon the lake. This room is available as a fourth bed room, or it may be made into a study or studio. A large cedar closet is a useful asset on this floor.

Everywhere the hardware is in keeping with the period style of the cottage. The heavy wrought-iron latches, the long strap hinges, even the catches on the kitchen cupboards are all a part of the charming picture, and the black bolt which fastens together the upper and lower panels of the Dutch door into the dining room adds to the general pioneer atmosphere of this individualistic home.

M. M. S.

Walter W. Wyeth, architect

Section of Living Room Wall.



Woodwork Stock in Period Designs

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago.

A home which follows faithfully a certain style of architecture, such as colonial, English, or Spanish, represents a value which is more or less permanent. Good proportions, correct lines, appropriate building materials, in the interior as well as the exterior, make a home of lasting beauty and comparatively lasting worth.

A movement is now on foot to aid the home builder to put up a house which will be a unit, within as well as without, of beauty from an architectural point of view.

An organization in Chicago which manufactures wood trim—doors, mantels, stairways, window frames, entrances, etc.—has employed architects to design their woodwork pieces according to authentic period style. Many of the stairs and doors have been faithfully copied from original homes, it is claimed, and will help the home builder or dealer to assemble into one home only the details that architecturally belong there. Four elaborately printed catalogues, each dealing with one type of architecture—colonial, English, Spanish, modern American—are being compiled which contain illustrations of doors, mantels, and stairs to fit in with a home of each particular type.

A glance through the colonial book, for instance, will show front door entrance frames, window frames, shutters, wall paneling, stairways, including the balusters and other parts, interior paneled doors, high-backed seats, mantels (one a copy of the mantel in the ballroom of the Wayside Inn, Sudbury, Mass.), china cabinets, bookcases, garage doors, and kitchen cabinets, all designed for colonial homes.

In the English and Norman French book are illustrated woodwork pieces appropriate for an English interior which will harmonize with the exterior of half-timbered walls, low-sweeping roofs, close-clipped cornices, stuccoed surfaces and low foundations. Rugged massiveness is expressed in the many-paneled door, the beamed ceiling, and the stairway illustrated in this English book.

Although the American Spanish home may not go to the extent of bringing the out-of-doors into the interior, as is done in Mediterranean countries, where the patio is the center of the home, with its plants and flowers and fountain, yet Spanish architecture has been adapted to American modes of living and climate. Colorful clay tile roofs and unadorned stucco walls are only forerunners of details in the interior in keeping with the whole. Interior wood work in the fireplace, the oblong, round, or lancet-like windows, china closets, window seats, heavy wooden plank door, wooden beams and doorways have been created by this woodwork organization in patterns which are adapted to Spanish exteriors.

These books, primarily intended to inform and to help the dealer, will indirectly aid the buyer of house parts. Time was when the lumber dealer sold only boards, laths and nails. Now he is a dealer in materials which make up the home. He even carries all of the finer parts of the woodwork for interiors, but heretofore he was not informed nor equipped to advise the buyer on architectural points. He merely showed his wares as they came from the many manufacturers and let the buyer, who often was not as well informed as he, choose with no special architectural criterion in mind.

Shrubs for Shady Situations

Dressing Up That Bothersome Spot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copemish, Mich.

MOST garden makers have what is usually called difficult situations—parts of the garden which are too shady to grow the commonly used shrubs. These may occur in the shade of large trees with dense foliage, on the north side of the house or other buildings. But be not dismayed, for there is plenty of plant material exactly suited to just such situations. It is the purpose of these notes to point out a few of the best of these shrubs.

Among native American shrubs the downy shadblow (Amelanchier canadensis) is one of the outstanding solutions for that shady spot. Its numerous white flowers come in spring before the leaves unfurl, giving the plant an ethereal beauty not possessed by many shrubs, and are followed by maroon-purple fruits in June which are much relished by birds. It will eventually grow to a height of 12 feet, so should be given plenty of room; another is the spicebush (Banzoin æstivale). It is a beautiful shrub at all seasons—yellow flowers in April and bright green leaves all summer which turn a clear yellow in autumn through which shine myriads of bright scarlet fruits. The spicebush is found naturally in moist places but makes satisfactory growth in common garden soil in shade. Where it is perfectly suited, the plant may get as high as 10 feet; however, the usual dry treatment of gardens will keep it much lower.

A Showy Dogwood

The world is rich in dogwoods, something like 40 species being recognized by botanists. Probably the showiest and most useful of American varieties is the common flowering dogwood (Cornus florida). And undoubtedly there is no more satisfactory shrub for shady places about the home grounds. It is usually a 10- to 12-foot plant but many attain twice that stature, with large green leaves, glaucous beneath, and large white flowers, tnree to four inches wide, in May, followed by long scarlet fruits.

After most outdoor flowers have gone, the yellow blossoms of Hamamelis virginiana bloom amid the snow. In rich, moist soil, it may grow as high as 20 or 25 feet but in dry garden soil it usually remains a bushy shrub just a few feet high, rarely over six or eight feet. There is a plant in the writer's garden that has been there five years, which was about two feet high when planted there, and it is over three and one-half feet tall now. This is a good shrub for partial shade.

It is not surprising that we find material among the nearly 200 species of the honeysuckle family that is able to help us out in our problems of clothing the difficult spots in our garden schemes. Two species, Lonicera Morrowii and L. tartarica, will be found adapted to such uses. They make a spreading growth about four or five feet high, the first named with white flowers and the other white, pink or red as may be required. In any case, the flowers are followed by conspicuous red fruits.

These Need Shade

The usual recommendation for the snowberry and coralberry is to plant in shade, yet many a gardener persists in trying to grow both of them in sun even when there are shady places around the garden. The snowberry (Symphoricarpos racemosus)) is a low shrub, rarely exceeding five feet, that has conspicuous white berries in autumn as a distinguishing mark. The coralberry, as its name implies, has coral red berries which persist through most of the winter.

Arrow-wood, one of the viburnums, known to botanists as V. dentatum, is a fine native shrub that has many good qualities to recommend it. Not alone is it of interest to the gardener seeking plants for shady situations, but its foliage is an ornament at any season, especially in autumn when it assumes gorgeous tints of red and purple. Its blue-black fruits are an added attraction at that season. It is usually 6 to 8 feet high at maturity but may get 10 to 12 feet under good culture. It prefers a moist situation.

The foregoing list is but a hint of the material the gardener has awaiting his command when he is trying to solve the problems of planting shady situations. Among other shrubs suited to such work, the following may be mentioned: red chokeberry (Aronia arbutifolia); black chokeberry (Aronia melanocarpa); buttonbush (Cephalanthus occidentalis); summersweet (Clethra alnifolia); silky dogwood (Cornus amomum); bayberry (Myrica cerifera); ninebark (Physocarpus opulifolius).

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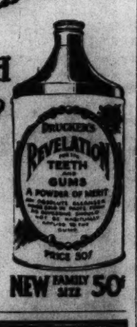

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

The Home Beautifying Desire

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE story of interior decoration is the story of civilization. Much that we know about the history of the earliest races has been gleaned from what remains of their decorative arts.

There was a certain kinship among those designers, because they all used nature as the model for their color, shape and design, and they interpreted their "model" according to the conditions under which they lived.

Then, too, some of the things that we consider simply as pleasing factors of interior decoration today—panels and draperies and wall hangings—served a very definite and utilitarian purpose in the past. Then they were a necessary means of keeping out cold winds, rather than simply a decorative effect.

The manner of life during a period naturally had a very decided effect on the designers of the times, and one hardly needs to know to what period certain furniture or furnishings belonged to be able to tell the tempo of the life of the time. By the same token, we may notice how the modern American home maker plans her furnishings and decoration. If she or members of the family have real individuality, one can usually visualize the kind of life they lead by the choice of accessories, if not by the actual furnishings themselves, which may be more or less "standard."

A New Type Tries to Speak

Right now we seem to be at the beginning of another era in home furnishings and interior decoration, in which an attempt is being made to record the characteristics of the age in the things that its people are to live with. It is too early yet to say just what will survive in the present movement, but certainly it is leading all of us who are interested in interior decoration to find out exactly what has happened in each other era to put its own peculiar mark on the home lives of its people.

That is why the decorator of her own home, who is planning and buying things to live with for years, should move cautiously. She should pay more attention to the needs and characteristics of her own family and her own standards of living than to the newest thing that happens to be shown in the shops at the moment that she makes her purchase.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the American Colonial, as a true style of furnishing and decoration will never go out, because it so clearly represents a definite section of our history. It did go into something of an eclipse, in what is popularly known as the mid-Victorian period. The very fact that it came back again with such emphasis in a new generation and has maintained its prestige for such a long time, speaks well for its survival and for the wisdom of its choice for the type of American home which predominates.

A Common Field of Pleasure

Many an American household of today needs to watch its expenditures carefully and thriftily, but at the same time can exercise considerable freedom of choice in the selection of its furnishings and decorations. Every such family has a great deal of pleasure in store for it in working out its plans for an attractive, interesting and livable home.

C. B. W.

A MID-EIGHTEENTH CENTURY INTERIOR OF STRIKING DIGNITY, RICHNESS AND REFINEMENT

This early Georgian hall with its stairway and excellent balustrade formed one feature of the exhibit of Arthur S. Vernay, Inc., at the recent Antiques Exposition in New York City. The richly carved doorway and the pine paneling are of the same period. The entire setting, with its mahogany furniture, eastern rugs, pictures and accessories, makes an admirable example of decorative taste.

Vivacious Furniture Coverings

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

WHATEVER may be one's choice of manner for outfitting a room or rooms, suitable fabrics are available in cotton goods, either printed or plain—is the impression gained from noticing the abundant variety of patterns and weaves in the shops here. Velours, tapestries, corduroys and other heavy goods, are still being chosen for upholsteries in more formal spaces, or where sobriety requires, or steady wear. Damasks and taffeta continue to be selected for rich and less used interiors, but the moderate cost and the attractive character of chintzes and cretonnes lead to their popularity, as satisfactory for most present tastes.

It seems that people don't always buy these goods with the intention of keeping them until worn out, as is likely to be the course with heavy and expensive stuffs. These cheerful fabrics cost so little that a new one, carrying a fresh pattern and perhaps in tones different from a former covering, may be had without too much expense. Most people welcome occasional changes in the appearance of the things about them. They may cling to an established domestic routine and object to an arrangement of furniture that is different from that which has kept each chair and table where it has been for a dozen or two years. Still, even the rigid conservative will usually approve coverings and hangings which may make brighter the aspect without greatly altering habitual settings of the things about them. New zest is thus added to surroundings which may have become too familiar, if not actually drab, with use and years. So an entire family may discover, although remaining at home, that a shift in appearances affords somewhat the exhilaration of a vacation outing.

The innovation of new furniture coverings is one that may be introduced in a room by degrees, if caution in taste or in spending points to this moderation. The start may be made with an armchair, or a couch, or a pair of side chairs, being sure that harmony is not disturbed by the dressing up of only a part of the group while leaving the rest in their old clothes. With a well-thought-out plan, each move may be directed to a definite desired result, and perhaps more pleasure found in doing the thing so than all at once.

It is easy to give an effective touch of the Far East to any room by the judicious placing of Chinese weavings or needlework, now so plentiful and so cheap. Ancient designs have been adapted for quantity production that allows them to sell at a fraction of the price of the old models which they imitate. A person who holds to exacting standards of antiquarian handiwork would find these of little interest, as they are neither old nor rare. If one's objective is rather to make a home appear as attractive as taste and purse will permit, a place may well be found for suitable strips or squares of this exotic embroidery.

Examples seen are suitable for stands or tables of all sizes, and for wall panels. In forms and in colors it introduces a dash of foreign lands that holds peculiar richness and vivacity. So many are the colors employed, in the dominant plain satin backgrounds, as well as in the stitchery, that almost any esthetic requirement can be met. Of course, a little of this material goes a long way, it is so vigorous and so vivid in character.

Far Eastern Fabrics

More freedom may be exercised in using many of the brocade fabrics which come also from China or Japan. These weavings are quieter in their patterns and colors than embroideries, some shops showing the cloths made up into foot cushions and couch pillows. The first are shaped like cubes about 10 inches on each side, making a pleasing substitute for the foot rest with frame of wood. The colors used in these Oriental weaves are such as brown and green, old gold and tan, pink and gold, as well as other combinations.

Carrying the idea of frameless items still further, there are firmly filled seats, which are about 16 inches high. Some are of the same form as the foot rests already mentioned, others of tub shape. They look very inviting and serviceable in their leather covers and cheerful in their colors of red and blue, red and black, brown and green, all in bold patterns.

These small bulks of fabric and padding seem well suited to bedrooms and are in accord with draped dressing tables and legless bedsteads. They give a marked feminine character to a room and offer another opportunity for the use of discreet taste in selecting details.

Whatever You Wish in Prints

Designers of printed fabrics must be having a jolly time these days. If one may judge from the shop displays, it would seem that everything goes this season in chintzes and cretonnes. Classic designs, copied or adapted from patterns of the late 1700's, are on the same counters with abstractions of the modernist and groupings of American colonial scenes. Even old maps have their innings among these late prints, although the adaptation of the motive is very free.

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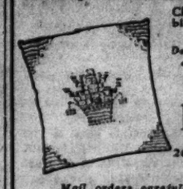

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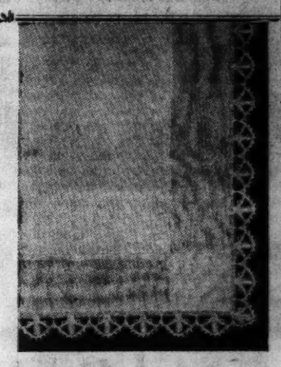

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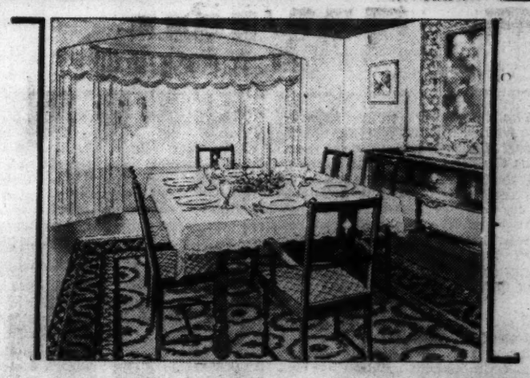

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EDUCATIONAL

Agreement of Subject and Verb

By ANNE HITCHCOCK

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FEW of the readers of the Monitor are liable to make mistakes in the agreement between subject and verb. Most of us say, "The boy runs," "The boys run," so naturally and instinctively that at first glance any advice in the matter may seem superfluous. There are, however, several instances where agreement between subject and verb does not come about so automatically, and to which we may need to give some attention. Suppose in the sentence just read we had said, "Where agreement between subject and verb do not, etc." The ear—an unreliable guide in such matters—might not have detected the slip; but a moment's thought shows the subject to be the word "agreement," and we know that "does," not "do," is the proper form. Words intervening between the subject and verb must not be allowed to influence the form of the verb. Here are other examples of this type of sentence in which intervening words might lead astray:

This vacuum cleaner with all its attachments is priced at sixty dollars.
Henry as well as his brothers loves music.
A basket of pears and peaches was on the table.
Nothing but the cries of the street-venders was heard.
One of the speeches made to the members was particularly forceful.
His ability to repair machines of all types qualifies him for the position.

Then in such a sentence as "Either Margaret or Helen comes in every day," the mistake of using the plural verb "come" is often made. When the members of a compound subject are both singular and the connecting word is *or, nor,* or *but,* the singular verb should be used. When the members are plural, the plural verb follows as a matter of course. Note the following:

Neither England nor France misunderstands the incident.
Not Graham but his friend Thayer has been elected.
Neither your daughter nor your son resembles you.
Either Barlow or his sister has sent it.
Either the sophomores or the seniors are to give the play.

But suppose one of the members of the compound subject is singular and the other plural and they are connected by *or, nor,* or *but?* Then the verb should agree with the member nearer it.

Not the boys but their father signs the register.
Neither the President nor his advisers were willing to express an opinion.
Either the teacher or the students are responsible.

Why is the plural verb *were given* used in the following sentence: "It was one of the most interesting courses that *were given* last year"? Because the subject is *that,* which represents the plural noun *courses.* Notice the difference in "One of the most interesting courses given last year *was* on Home Making." Here the subject is *One.*

Joined by "And"

When the members of the compound subject are joined by *and,* the plural verb is usually required, even if each member is singular.

Neatness and accuracy are demanded of each employee.
The yolk and the white are beaten separately.

But if the compound is plainly a unit in its sense, the singular verb follows, as in the following:

A poet and artist such as he, is sure to delight in this view.
An old sea-captain and adventurer has been chosen to lead the expedition.
"The tumult and the shouting dies."
The end and aim of his life is service to humanity.
Bread and butter is served with every meal.

When the subject is a collective or group noun, such as *family, congregation, class,* the singular is used if the group is treated as a unit or whole, while the plural is required if the individuals making up the group are thought of.

Our class was dismissed.
Our class, one by one, were leaving the room.
The committee holds a meeting every Monday.
The committee sign their names to the reports.

In the following sentences the reason for the singular verb will be readily seen:

Thirty dollars was a low price for that chair.
Three days seems a short time in which to complete the work.
Three points is enough.

Of the type of mistake we are considering—lack of agreement between subject and verb—the one most frequently encountered is, perhaps, that of the indefinite, singular subject, such as *each, everyone, everybody,* with the plural verb. Note the singular verb in the following examples:

Everyone of them wants to go.
Each of the men has made reservations.
Neither of the photographs is a satisfactory likeness.
Everybody who is interested is invited to the meeting.

With *none,* which means literally *no one,* we are allowed a choice, and may say, "None of them has (or have) failed," though the singular, has, is preferable, for it emphasizes the original meaning, no one.

Different Persons

Sometimes it is puzzling, when the members of a compound subject, joined by *or, nor,* or *but,* are of different persons, to know which form of the verb to chose, as in "You or I am expected to do it." The best usage demands that the verb agree with the member nearer it.

Not I but he is on duty.
Either you or Elizabeth has probably been appointed.
Neither my friend nor I am unaware of your generosity.
Neither he nor we are likely to forget the experience.

In "It is I who am at fault," am is used because the subject is who, which represents the I. So also, it is he who is. . . . It is we who are. . . .

Why is "He don't" ungrammatical, though used and vigorously defended by some of our modern speakers and writers? Because don't is a contraction of do not. We don't say "He do not"; then why "He don't"?

Fine Arts of Two Americas

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

SPONTANEOUS interest by people of the United States in those of Latin America, which would follow a wider dissemination of information about Latin-American customs, institutions and literature, is needed to strengthen and encourage the coöperation between these two peoples, according to Miss Gabriela Mistral, Chilean poet, who has been giving a series of lectures at Barnard College, Columbia University. Gabriela Mistral is the pen name of Señora Lucila Godoy. Miss Mistral has attained high rank as a literary, moral and educational authority in South America. She has been a technical adviser on the Institute for Intellectual Coöperation of the League of Nations for the past five years, and is also an adviser of the League's Institute of Motion Picture Education.

Pedagogical leaders, scholars and institutions, both official and private, have laid the groundwork for better understanding between the United States and Latin America, Miss Mistral told a Monitor correspondent in a special interview here. Since intellectual coöperation, however, by the very nature of things, flourishes best in a less formal atmosphere, she said, the work of those groups must be supplemented and amplified by activities with a more popular appeal. In this respect, newspapers and periodicals can perform a most important service, she added.

"South America wants to be known not only to educators in the United States," Miss Mistral said, "but to the mass of the people in general. The press is the only means by which they can be reached. It can do more than all other agencies combined, for the reason that official and private institutions are necessarily circumscribed and limited in their interests. The press treats of all phases of life and reaches all classes.

South American Fine Arts

"Great emphasis should be placed upon the importance of disseminating in the United States information concerning Spanish-American literature and the fine arts. The lack of understanding in the United States of South American culture is a weak link in the program for intellectual coöperation between the countries.

"Good North American writers are very popular among the people in Latin America, and there is a wide diffusion of knowledge concerning institutions in the United States. But in almost all of the United States there is a total ignorance of important literature of South America. Some translations have been made, but almost always they have been inferior and show poor selection. In Latin-American countries there is keen interest in the study of English, and although the United States spends a great deal of money in learning foreign languages the results are not satisfactory.

Knowledge of Customs Needed

"Women's publications also in the United States could perform an important service by promulgating knowledge of the customs, manner of living and social organizations of Latin America; by explaining the causes for lack of political stability, which are generally misinterpreted in the United States, and also by using translations of short stories, novels and poetry. A small group of editors here have recently agreed to make a special feature of South American articles, but I regret that no woman's publication was represented among them.

"The motion picture, too, if it gives a correct representation of manners and customs and does not spread false ideas, is an important factor in disseminating information."

Miss Mistral's own lecture courses at Barnard College, which deal with Latin-American civilization and the literature of South America, indicate the material which she considers essential to a correct understanding and appreciation of Latin-American culture.

Democracy Gaining

Latin-American countries are keenly interested in education at the present time and their educators "have never been more conscientious and true to the aspirations of the masses," she said. Not only in large cities is the interest in educational problems marked, she said, but among political leaders, workers and peasants in remote towns.

The aristocratic character that the Spanish colonization impressed upon the culture of South American people, Miss Mistral said, and which they have retained for a whole century, "handicapped incalculably the rapid formation of a cultural democracy in those countries." This influence, however, is gradually being offset by public education and a move to establish extensive public library facilities in small cities and towns. There is also a strong move to revive the native arts and crafts such as Indian designs, pottery and fabrics, she said.

ONE OF THE NEW DEVELOPMENTS AT DUKE UNIVERSITY

Gothic Chapel Tower of Duke University, to Be Finished in About Two Years, and to Hold a Carillon.

Duke and a Tradition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Durham, N. C.

IN ANSWERING a question which is frequently asked a North Carolinian, as to what Duke University is doing with the famous $40,000,000 endowment, one must divide the consideration under two headings: What are they doing materially? What are they doing academically?

The tremendous material growth in buildings and equipment is quite naturally the outstanding aspect upon which public interest has been centered, but as an alumnus of Trinity College, which is the parent of Duke University, has said: "Let not the riches of Duke destroy the spiritual greatness that was Trinity." That is an interesting aspect of this richly endowed institution which the world thinks of as being still so new that the price tag has not yet been taken off.

One finds, however, a strong spirit of continuity prevailing within the institution itself, especially among the older members of the faculty, for the president, Dr. William Preston Few, the two vice-presidents and the deans of several of the departments were themselves members of the old Trinity faculty, one or two of them having been with the institution nearly 30 years.

Jumped From College to University

Trinity began its life in 1839 as a neighborhood school and a few years later became Trinity College. This aspect of a tradition already established and cherished furnishes an interesting note, a tone of time, which adds a flavor to this challenging picture of newness and of colossal opportunity. One might say, however, that this university is being created out of whole cloth, with almost unlimited material resources with which to command the latest achievements in equipment and teaching that the world has to offer.

An interesting and dramatic occurrence at Trinity in 1903 set a standard of academic freedom, which offers a shining example that may furnish a suggestive blowing straw of direction to the future policies of Duke. That is to say, if Duke University improves the opportunity it has, to become a leader along liberal lines in the South, it may do so gracefully from the background of a precedent already established, and there are indications that it is doing so.

Prof. John Spencer Bassett was then a member of the history department of Trinity and editor of the South Atlantic Quarterly. Dr. Bassett was a native of North Carolina, a lecturer, and author of twenty or more distinguished volumes of historical significance; and he was later on the faculty of Smith, Yale, and New York University. In an article which was called "Stirring up the Fires of Race Antipathy," published in the Quarterly in 1903, Dr. Bassett made the following statement regarding Booker T. Washington: "Now Washington is a great and good man, a Christian statesman, and take him all in all, the greatest man, save General Lee, born in the South in a hundred years; . . ."

This statement caused a furor of criticism and Trinity College was besieged by demands that Dr. Bassett be asked to resign. In order that the college might not be embarrassed Dr. Bassett tendered his resignation. Both the student body and the faculty refused to accept the resignation. The faculty sent a letter to the board of trustees urging them most strongly to refuse to accept Dr. Bassett's offer to leave. This document said among other things:

As North Carolina claims for her Mecklenburg Declaration precedents in our national government for political independence and freedom, so may she find in your decision reason to claim among her sister states an honorable distinction in the struggle for freedom of speech. . . . We realize with you that we may be in danger of losing students, perhaps of losing friends, but we are willing to risk our future standing for the great principle of free speech and to accept all the consequences of this choice. For we believe that our chance to build up here eventually a great institution among the colleges of the world will be far better if we stand for truth and freedom than if we silently consent to yield our minds to any sort of intellectual bondage. . . . Money, students, friends, are not for one moment to be weighed in the balance with tolerance, with fairness and with freedom.

The trustees therefore took the stand to refuse Dr. Bassett's resignation by a vote of 18 to 7, although it is perhaps safe to say that practically to a man their personal opinions on the matter in question were not in agreement with those of Dr. Bassett. Thus Trinity scored a lasting victory which was both an honor to itself and to the South.

New Campus

So much for background. Duke University is now in its first calendar year in the new Tudor-Gothic buildings constituting the last unit to be constructed. These buildings comprise Trinity College for men, the law school, the school of medicine with the hospital, and the school of religion. The beautiful Gothic chapel, which will be the dominating structure in this unit, will require another two years for its completion. A carillon for the tower of this chapel has recently been provided for in a gift of $70,000 made by two of the trustees of the Duke Endowment.

Prior to moving into these new buildings, the university occupied the buildings on the east (or old) campus, 12 of which were built in the Georgian type of architecture since the creation of the endowment. These buildings now constitute the Woman's College of the University, and are connected with the new west campus by a paved driveway of about two miles.

An outstanding feature of the buildings is the degree of correlation which has been achieved, making for the convenience of students and instructors alike in all departments. It is said that 50 and 100 years ahead have been taken into consideration in the planning of every building.

The west campus contains 5000 acres of rolling woodland, largely pines, and there is provision for an indefinite expansion in buildings and other facilities as the future may demand. The plan now includes lakes for water sports, an airport, a polo field, a golf course, and acres of forest as a laboratory for the newly established school of forestry.

The three professional schools constitute the outstanding academic step taken in the transition from Trinity College to Duke University. These are the schools of religion, law and medicine. The first will have as its center the chapel, which constitutes the dominating note in the quadrangle of buildings. The dean of the school of religion is a Quaker, Dr. Elbert Russell, who was last summer in charge of the church in Washington attended by President Hoover.

The library of the law school is now the largest south of Washington, containing 20,000 volumes with a provision for this number to be doubled in two years. The graduate school is also taking notable strides. From a modest beginning a few years ago it presented last June 100 degrees. A number of interesting things are being done along the line of research by members of the faculty, particularly in the economics department.

A notable feature of the football stadium is the fact that it is situated in a natural amphitheater surrounded by a deep growth of trees. The student body now numbers nearly 2400, or just double the number that was listed at Trinity College. It is interesting to note that at the last commencement of Duke there were nearly 60 students found among the leaders in college activity, who were of the second and third generation.

'Curled Up With a Book'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

TUCKED away in our thoughts, most of us have an ideal of the right place to read a good book. Some may share with Keats a fondness for dipping into "a gentle tale" in the open woodland; but more common is the feeling that there is a bond between books and hearthstones, lamplight and literature. Certainly all of us would have our library comfortable and glowing and the books in open shelves not too much card-indexed nor too uniformly bound.

It would seem an ideal hard to realize in a public institution, but the University of Minnesota has gone far toward achieving it. The Arthur Upson Room, a memorial to a poet member of the faculty, is intended only for those who "read for pleasure." All the worry and fuss of studying to pass courses are to be left outside of the door. There is a rack where notebooks and other impediments must be deposited so that all enter literally unburdened.

Most college library halls, and the reference rooms of big public libraries, have the workship atmosphere. This room has an air of leisure. I dropped in to read in its pleasant quiet during that busiest of all times in college life, the week before examination. The rest of the college library was tense with industry. Everybody seemed absorbed in the task of transferring facts from books to notebooks, or covering as hastily as possible "required reading" stints. But in the Arthur Upson Room a dozen young people at the close of day were to be found in that most charming of attitudes, "curled up with a book."

Some sat at the beautifully polished tables, some lounged in a divan in front of the fireplace. Each had a volume worth reading, for it is an aristocratic company of authors that is admitted to the shelves. The range of subject is wide—classic English novels, philosophic writings on art, quaint old tomes, fresh modern essays. Some of the bindings are rare and costly, others are just the publisher's run, but all are of a sort the reader may take actual pleasure in handling. We can all remember a time when a hard-worn, dirty volume taken down from the children's shelves in a public library had a peculiar charm, quite beyond that of the more self-respecting volumes of our parental bookshelves, but for most of us this day passes all too soon. When smudgy hands no longer seem our natural state, we lose our liking for battered books, communally owned, and have a preference for the book beautiful, the volume that has its permanent nook in a well-ordered library and keeps its position without the aid of the Dewey decimal system.

Many of us do not achieve the dreamed-of library in this day of kitchenette apartments. But anyone within walking or street-car-riding distance of the University of Minnesota can feel this library is his own. He can return after a trip to California and still find Faure's History of Art on the shelf where he left it or take down without searching a slim copy of Walter de la Mare that he wanted to reread. There are no catalog numbers on these volumes, but each has an Arthur Upson bookplate.

Many a student must form here a new concept of a true library with its serenity and cosiness, which he will later express—if not in terms of leather upholstery and oaken beams, at least in their apartment house equivalent. This may mean a couple of comfortable chairs, with adjusted lights and a small highly selected company of books on portable shelves, but no matter, if 'reading for pleasure" is the rule.

The furnishings of the Arthur Upson room could be described in detail to impress the reader, for they are rich and handsome, but they are the less significant part of it. The important thing is the idea—a room dedicated to an art which busy college students are apt to neglect—"reading for pleasure."

The student body seems to have grasped the idea that if you read in this room you must do your part to fulfill its terms. The mental atmosphere appears to be all that its anonymous donor desired. And this is no small achievement on the part of the people who are responsible for the development of "traditions" at the state university, whoever they may be.

D. D. K.

Stage Backs School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

The School Stage Society, a movement for using the stage as a factor in education, was started in Copenhagen some time ago on the initiative of Thomas P. Hijle, who is still its foremost supporter. Today with a membership of 25,000 it has pased its trial stage and has behind it the Prime Minister, the Minister for Education, the Joint Organization of Labor, and a number of eminent professors, headmasters and others, and the movement is spreading to the provinces.

Its object is by means of the theater to supplement the teaching in the schools and help the children to understand and enjoy the treasures of literature, especially of their native land. To this end teachers and school officials coöperate with the theater managers and theatrical experts in providing suitable performances. Within certain limits the society can decide what plays it wishes to have performed. Last season were given performances of Shakespeare's "Othello," R. F. Sherriff's "Journey's End," Molières "L'Ecole des Femmes," Georg Kaiser's "Gas," and Holberg's "Jeppe."

The Parent

The two letters which follow—one from a teacher, the other from a parent—arrived at the same time, from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, discussing the same subject: teaching certain oft-needed little habits of courtesy to the child. While they parallel each other in certain respects, both letters are presented here because, if taken together, they make a more helpful contribution to the subject.

Brookline, Mass.

Editors of The Parent:

One who has had considerable experience in teaching children has necessarily met with many parents. There has been an opportunity to sense some of their daily problems, and to realize how eager they are to solve these problems harmoniously. For this reason a few suggestions are offered as a slight return for the warm friendliness which so many parents have shown to the writer.

One line of training which helps to fit the child for service in the world is the manner in which he greets his fellow men. Few adults realize that often a child's awkwardness, his shyness, and even his apparent rudeness, are due to the fact that he does not know how to express himself adequately. If he is taught a simple expression for the various forms of courtesy he will be much happier, much more at ease, and so be able to do his part graciously.

The first thing that links a child pleasantly to strangers is the ability to acknowledge an introduction properly. Even very small children can be taught to extend a hand promptly, to look directly at the one they are meeting, and to repeat the stranger's name clearly.

"How do you do, Mrs. Brown?" is all that need be said, but the small boy can bow and the small girl curtsey while saying it. The child who understands that this simple procedure is to be carried out unhesitatingly whenever an introduction is made will not be clinging to his mother's hand or twisting in helpless embarrassment.

Along with this training comes instruction in making an introduction. The new playmate may be brought forward with a polite sentence, such as, "Mother, this is Jimmy Blake. He came to play with me." There is no reason why this may not be carried into the child's own world of small folk. "John, this is Billy Cook. He's in my class in school," will help to make a friendly group at once.

A child will, of course, be expected to express gratitude for favors, gifts and courtesies. His own expressions are usually spontaneous. The parent's part is to see to it that thanks are expressed promptly and without fail.

Again and again the child meets with the casual adult greeting, "Well, Mary, how are you today?" This demands a reply, and "I'm very well, thank you," is all that is needed. That one sentence does away with the too-brief "Fine," or the murmured "All right," that are sometimes heard.

Another occasion for which the child needs an adequate reply is when he is praised. If he has a clear idea of a gracious and yet modest reply, he will neither appear at a loss nor unduly elated. Of course, it goes without saying, in this as in other cases, the training begins not with the child's verbal reply, but with his attitude.

If he does well in school activities or wins in some line of sport and is congratulated, he may say "Thank you! I liked doing it and am glad I could." If he recites or gives a musical performance and is complimented, he may say, "Thank you! I'm glad you like it."

These forms of expression, it must be emphasized, are not set phrases, but only suggestions. Individual parents will know what problems their own children are most likely to meet, and can shape their training accordingly. Equipped with a knowledge of what is courteous to do, and the way in which to do it, the children will express more and more of that joy and radiant good will which are their birthright. (Miss) J. L. V.

Carmel-by-the-Sea, Calif.

Dear Friends:

It seems to me that children cannot be expected to have good manners without being taught. If we wish them to say "please" and "thank you," "pardon me," when occasion arises, and "excuse me" when they cannot avoid passing in front of someone, we must do these things ourselves habitually, not occasionally—and to them as well as to grown-ups. We would wish them as they grow older to be saved the embarrassment suffered by a certain college student. This girl, full of something to tell her professor, plunged straight ahead without any greeting and was met by a repeated, "Good-morning, Miss," until she realized her lack of good manners and responded to a salutation which she should have been the first to offer. If we would teach them, should we not from nursery days exchange suitable greetings with our children. How pleasant to begin the day with a cheery, "Good-morning," all around the family and end it with a happy, "Good night," so simple yet sometimes neglected.

It is wise also to give informal teaching along such lines in the early years. Little children delight to pretend they are going visiting, especially if they are allowed to go outside the big front door and really knock or ring and even perhaps dress up; then they will easily learn to say, "How do you do?" to play the hospitable host or hostess, and little boys will even find it not hard to remember to take off their hats, to open doors or place chairs. Such little games do not take up much of Mother's time, and training in good manners is a duty to our children which it is cruel to neglect. They cannot know just how to behave without constant good example and teaching, and they will find it so hard to acquire later that, realizing their lack, they will be likely to inquire, "Why was I not taught?" Why, indeed? Good manners, consideration, being at ease and putting others at their ease—the opposite of ostentation and vulgarity—is at least as important as any subject on the school curriculum, both to the child and to those with whom he comes in contact. Why then should it not be taught rather than left to chance, as is too often the case? (Mrs.) G. B.

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THE HOME FORUM

With Charles Dickens in Italy

ON A fine midsummer morning in 1844, "an English traveling carriage of considerable proportions," with four horses, a postilion, "radiant embodiment of good humor" in the person of a French courier, "best of servants and most beaming of men," and a large party, grownups and children, issued from the gate of the Hotel Meurice in the Rue de Rivoli in Paris. Mr. Charles Dickens and family were on their way to Italy.

A more delightful traveling companion than Charles Dickens it would have been hard to find, with his fund of humor, gayety and keenness of observation; his imaginative way of viewing places, people and events. In fact, the portrait which he traces of his desired reader in the "Passport" to his "Pictures from Italy" must, in its detailed characteristics of "Very cheerful," "Not supercilious," "Smiling," "Beaming" and "General expression, extremely agreeable," have admirably fitted himself. Indeed, Mr. Dickens, traveling, must have been as amiable and interested as his own Mr. Pickwick; and, although the Italy of today differs so vastly from that of 1844 that we can hardly "compare impressions," but must rather contrast them, we can still, on visiting the scenes described, derive considerable pleasure from the antecedent experiences of this exuberant and genial man.

A highly important member of the party on that summer morning was the French courier, who is presented to us walking about with his "green cucumbers—always cucumbers," "one in each hand, like truncheons." We see him violently disputing the bill with the landlord, smiling the while, cutting a joke, but getting the bill cut to just proportions all the same. He can turn to and cook the supper when the Inn folk appear helpless; can come into the damp rooms "in the middle of such a quantity of fuel that he looks like Birnam wood taking a winter walk," kindle this heap in a twinkling, and, having accomplished this feat and retired for the night, be heard later "making jokes in some outhouse . . . with a party of confidential friends."

But certainly, if any man deserved such a courier, it was Charles Dickens, himself so delightful a traveler both in person and on paper.

He sees everything and enjoys everything, even the things emphatically not enjoyable. On the desolate mountain pass near Radicofani—still a wild and desolate region—with a blast "sweeping down great gullies" as if to blow the carriage over into a "great morass," in the midst of "snow and hail and rain, and lightning and thunder," and "rolling mists, traveling with incredible velocity," he can hardly help in the efforts to steady the carriage, so heartily does his traveler's joy bubble over in laughter. He stumbles down the slopes of Vesuvius under incredibly adverse circumstances and retains his good humor. In the worst of inns, with queer food, yawning doors, banging windows, and his own horses stabled just beneath the bed, he yet declares that "if you are good-humored to the people about you, and speak pleasantly, and look cheerful, take my word for it you may be well entertained in the very worst Italian inn, and always in the most obliging manner." He is, indeed, out for novelty, experience, and, agreeable or disagreeable, he delights in it all.

He spends a year in Genoa, and finds that proudly placed and lovely city as absorbing as it is today, with its streets of magnificent palaces, its "very splendid, commodious and beautiful theater," the Carlo Felice, and many other monuments; its steep, narrow byways, and the enchanting country and scenery around. These things we too may see, if in a degree changed and modified; and, if we see a far cleaner, more splendid, more prosperous city than he saw or imagined, he, in his day, saw some amusing sights now lost to us—the sedan chairs going up and down the steep, narrow streets, the wooden puppets solemnly performing the drama of Napoleon and "Sir Yew ud se on Low," and a deal of picturesque disorder which made up "the scene of wonder" not only in Genoa, but in the other drowsy Italian cities of that day.

He visits Piacenza, "a brown, decayed old town"; and Parma with its "cheerful, stirring streets"; and Bologna, "grave and learned," with "a pleasant gloom" about it; and Padua, where he is struck by "the unusual neatness of the dwelling houses, gardens and orchards"; and Venice, so lovely that he can only write of it as a dream city visited and loved, and quitted in a dream. He finds Verona "fanciful, quaint, and picturesque"—"Pleasant Verona," with its great Roman Amphitheater: Mantua, where he draws a touching picture of the wistful Cicerone who sought his employment,—"I would as soon have trodden on him as dismissed him"—and where his approach to the Picture Gallery was impeded by the sudden assemblage of "some five hundred geese," "waddling around us, stretching out their necks, and clamoring in the most hideous manner." He visits Rome, and sees all the sights in and around the city—a city very different from the Rome we know today, though less than ninety years have passed. Passes on, to Naples, and north again to "beautiful Florence"; and so, through many other cities and villages, ever northward, past Milan and the Italian Lakes, and up and on, over the passes, until Italy is left behind, its bright pictures hidden beyond the "awful rocks and mountains, the everlasting snows and roaring cataracts of the great Saint Gothard."

But how much he has seen, how deeply he has enjoyed himself, in what vivid phrases he often voices his delight! He notes the fireflies near Genoa, "one sparkling firmament," "so that the distant stars were pale against the flash and glitter that spangled every olive wood and hillside, and pervaded the whole air": the "twittering of many birds" in Parma: "the monstrous moated castle of Ferrara, which, like an illustration to a wild romance, came back again in the red sun-rise, lording it over the solitary, grass-grown, withered town"; "that precious glimpse of sky, and water, and rich buildings, shining so quietly among the huddled roofs and gables" from the Ponte Vecchio in Florence: the Campagna, "more solemn on a bright blue day like this, than beneath a darker sky." He sees Michelangelo's mighty dome, illuminated for Easter, which "seemed to grow transparent as an eggshell," "shining and glittering in the calm night like a jewel": feels "the quiet air of Pisa," with its Leaning Tower and other wonders "in a grave retired place, apart from the general resort, and carpeted with smooth, green turf." He describes, in quick flashes, bright fishermen's villages glimpsed beside the "free blue sea"; winding mule tracks; groves fragrant with "golden oranges and lemons"; "calm Italian villages below us, sleeping in the moonlight," and the ascension into the mountains, with snow lying four or five feet deep in the beaten track where "the serenity of the night, and the grandeur of the road, with its impenetrable shadows and deep glooms, and its sudden turns into the shining of the moon, and its incessant roar of falling water, rendered the journey more and more sublime at every step."

Everything was always sublime, or amusing, or merry, or touching, or exciting, or diverting, or lovely, for Charles Dickens: colors, sounds, movements, houses, streets, faces, old customs, beautiful scenes, comic experiences, nothing escaped him; and because of all this it has been pleasant to join him and his "Brave Courier" and the rest of the party in the big traveling carriage and journey through that so different Italy of ninety years ago.

D. N. L.

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Pointed Roofs and Mullioned Windows

And now I will speak of the Great House of Allington. After all it was not very great; nor was it surrounded by much of that exquisite nobility of park appurtenance which graces the habitations of most of our old landed proprietors. But the house itself was very graceful. It had been built in the days of the early Stuarts, in that style of architecture to which we give the name of the Tudors. On its front it showed three pointed roofs, or gables, as I believe they should be called; and between each gable a thin tall chimney stood, the two chimneys thus raising themselves just above the three peaks I have mentioned. I think that the beauty of the house depended much on these two chimneys; on them, and on the mullioned windows with which the front of the house was closely filled. The door, with its jutting porch, was by no means in the center of the house. As you entered, there was but one window on your right hand, while on your left there were three. And over these was a line of five windows, one taking its place above the porch.

We all know the beautiful Tudor window, with its stout stone mullions and its stone transoms, crossing from side to side at a point much nearer to the top than to the bottom. Of all windows ever invented it is the sweetest. And here, at Allington, I think their beauty was enhanced by the fact that they were not regular in their shape. Some of these windows were long windows, while some of them were high. That to the right of the door, and that at the other extremity of the house, were among the former. But the others had been put in without regard to uniformity, a long window here, and a high window there, with a general effect which could hardly have been improved. Then above in the three gables, were three other apertures. But these also were mullioned, and the entire frontage of the house was uniform in its style.

Round the house there were trim gardens, not very large but worthy of much note in that they were so trim—gardens with broad gravel paths, with one walk running in front of the house so broad as to be fitly called a terrace. But this, though in front of the house, was sufficiently removed from it to allow of a coach-road running inside it to the front door. The Dales of Allington had always been gardeners, and their garden was perhaps more noted in the county than any other of their properties. But outside the gardens no pretensions had been made to the grandeur of a domain. The pastures round the house were but pretty fields, in which timber was abundant.—From "The Small House at Allington," by ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

Dawn

Across the dark linked loveliness of lakes
A sign goes and a bird awakes,
A sleepy thrush, a mottled thrush, whose wings
Shake off the dew that moment when he sings.

—STRUTHERS BURT, in "When I Grew Up to Middle Age."

Kites and Memories

It was a fine Saturday afternoon, and the boys were flying kites on the Common. The man who had nowhere special to go, and nothing special to do, seated himself on the old bench and watched them.

They were little boys, with little kites—rather feeble things, the man thought—and little balls of string. It was not much use trying to get the kites to fly, because the string so quickly gave out. The boys did not seem to realize this, however. They ran with great vigor down the center of the Common, facing the wind, and clutching the string. By the time they reached the roadway, it was possible for the kites to have risen in the air to the height of a dozen yards or so. This was considered complete achievement. For the most part, however, they did not rise at all, despite the energetic movements of their owners.

The man felt himself something of an expert on kite flying, having constructed kites at a very early age. It was his aunt who had first whetted his appetite. She was a jolly aunt who came to the house for prolonged visits and had ideas about the best way of amusing small boys.

"I will show you how to make a kite," she said, on discovering that the toy cupboard did not possess one. "We will cut it out this evening, and if it is fine tomorrow we will fly it."

They procured several stout sheets of brown paper, some thin laths of wood, some paste, and some string. It was all desperately exciting, but one had to be patient.

"Now you shall make a face for it," said the aunt.

So he painted a red face with a large, turned-up mouth. And then they fixed it up against the wall on the top of the chest-of-drawers to dry over night.

The first thing he saw when he opened his eyes in the morning was the funny face looking down at him, and a ray of sunlight creeping up the wall. It was a fine day—he had got a kite—the jolly aunt had nothing to do but to play with him—he was inexpressibly happy.

They ought not to have tried to fly it until it was really dry. When they took it down from the chest-of-drawers, they were conscious of the fact that it was still sloppy at the corners, and some of the paper had curled away from the wood. They found a ball of string in the cupboard, however, and immediately after breakfast went into the field behind the house. The aunt, being tall, held the kite high above her head; and when she tossed it into the air, the small boy ran at full speed across the field.

It was unfortunate that a hummock of coarse grass got in the way and tripped him up. Happily the kite was not badly damaged, and they tried again; but it seemed to prefer the field to the air, and dragged its way across the grass in a hopeless fashion. Then they got the step ladder from the scullery. The boy and the kite were perched on the topmost step, while the jolly aunt took the string.

"Now!" she cried.

The kite was thrown high into the air; the aunt turned her back and ran, as only a jolly aunt can, in the opposite direction. For a moment the kite trembled uncertainly. Then it deliberately decided to put an end to the game. It made a series of swift circles, shook its tail irritably, and with vicious haste nose-dived into the ground.

They collected the bits of shattered framework and torn paper and, placing them in the dust-bin, decided to play at something else.

It was years later that, with mathematical precision, he made his finest kite. It stood by his bed in a corner of the school dormitory with its tail wrapped carefully around it, and it never failed to beat the most expensive kites in open competition. He had taken a rung from an old chair on which to wind the colossal amount of strong twine. If the whole of the twine were used, the kite disappeared from sight.

As the man sat on the bench, he clasped his stick as he used to clasp the wooden rung. He felt himself a boy on the school grounds, straining to master that tugging, struggling thing hidden somewhere in the great heights of the sky. And now he was pulling it in, a foot at a time, until, against the blue, his kite would show, a dot, like a tiny bird, creeping closer, growing larger, straining less, coming willingly now, until, gently, he put out his hand and drew it to him.

The boys had left the Common before he rose from the bench. Among the bushes on the fringe of the grass he noticed something white flapping about in the little wind. It was a piece of torn paper, still clinging by one corner to a thin bit of wood. On the reverse side was a face painted in broad red strokes, with a turned-up mouth that seemed to be laughing at him. It was strange coming across it like that. He half looked round for the jolly aunt and the pair of steps! Then he turned to the road; and, leaving the little funny kite to the sunset and the stars, made his way slowly homeward.

Politeness in Japan

I fell in love instantly with Japan. It was a beautiful place. Beautiful costumes, the little terraced gardens on the hills, the men and women wearing their clogs, the women their obi, and walking with their queer stoop-shouldered way, their faces like those of mechanical dolls. All Japanese women, it seemed to me, were beautiful, and looked like dolls, or like candy-people, made to eat. And so polite, at least to each other. Later, when we had made friends among them, their politeness to us was just as excessive.

The indrawn breathing when a Japanese addressed another, or any person whom he respected—and he at least pretended to respect all—seemed funny to me at first, like the hissing of serpents. But the indrawn breath had a meaning among the Japanese, a meaning that may be put into words, as though the one who spoke had actually said them:

"I am a lowly person. I am not worthy for my humble breath to blow upon you!"

So, instead of breathing toward the person addressed, the Japanese sucked in the breath audibly, as though he would have used the words quoted above.—PRINCESS DER LING, in "Kowtow."

The Play Boy. From a Painting by Robert Henri

WHEN Robert Henri painted this picture he must have been in a happy frame of mind, for he seems to have kept the boy happy during the process. Mr. Henri liked to paint happy people with glowing color, and was especially fond of choosing his models from people of different nationalities. He chose models with perfect freedom, avoiding professional ones. Brilliant color pleased him, and a bright scarf or cap, he said, gave eyes a brighter sparkle and lips a richer color. A smile with gleaming white teeth in view aroused his zeal.

Robert Henri once said he would like to visit every land and paint the children at their various games. He painted Dutch boys with their funny wooden shoes when he was in Holland. When traveling in Spain, he found boys eating melons in the street, somewhat like the street urchins that Murillo had painted three hundred years before.

Henri was a very rapid painter, because he had studied hard and had trained himself to see quickly and to put on the paint just as he saw it. He always said the lips and the eyes told the same story. If the eyes were bright, the lips would be also. And he did actually paint a boy with open mouth and gleaming teeth, all ready to bite the apple held in his hand.

Once Mr. Henri told his wife he had promised to go fishing with some other painters down on the stream, but added that he would just take his painting kit with him. When he came back in the evening, he brought home a good day's work in his paint box.

"The other fellows painted, too," he said. "We just couldn't help it! It's more fun to paint than to loaf."

At Santa Fe, New Mexico, Mr. Henri painted a fine canvas showing a big Indian chief seated on a bench with his huge tomtom between his knees, for the chief belonged to a group of Indians who often met together to play their tribal music. Henri gave the picture to the museum there, and its wonderful color is very effective against the adobe wall.

The beauty of his work lies in its vitality. He thought carefully as to the color and the proper use of every brush stroke. Then, without hesitation, he put on the color in a positive way and usually he did not find it necessary to make changes on the canvas. Of course, he did not attain that skill by magic, for he had studied with care and had learned to draw with understanding.

Robert Henri studied many years in the European art schools. France, Ireland, Spain and Holland each had an influence upon his art. One of his most popular one-man exhibitions was a group of fifteen canvases in New York City. There were several portraits, men and women and children; one was a street scene; two were views of country life in Ireland. Robert Henri was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1865, and he made a valuable contribution to American art.

Wahre Treue

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

ES GIBT wenig Menschen, die Treue nicht unwiderstehlich anspricht. Es kann die Treue eines Kindes gegen seine Eltern oder die Treue junger Leute gegen ihre Schule oder die Treue eines Freundes sein, der über einen andern nur das glaubt, was gut und wahr ist; oder vielleicht ist es Treue gegen das Vaterland, die in Gehorsam gegen die Gesetze zum Ausdruck kommt, oder Treue gegen Familie oder Kirche. Aber schon oft hat eine irrige Auffassung von Treue die Menschen an etwas Unrechtmässiges gefesselt und ist die Quelle vielen Leidens gewesen. Treue gegen Personen und Ueberlieferungen ist nicht immer wahre Treue. Die Grundlage wahrer Treue besteht darin, daß man Gott, dem Guten, dem unwandelbaren Prinzip, ergeben ist.

Wahre Treue muß in sich schließen, daß man gegen sich selber wahr ist. Tennyson schrieb über seine Königin: „Dem Königlichen in dir selber treu"! (s. Epilog zu den Idyllen des Königs). Um seinem wirklichen Selbst treu zu sein, muß man wissen, was das wahre Selbst ist; und dieses Wissen kann man nur dadurch erlangen, daß man das wahre Wesen Gottes und des Menschen geistig versteht. Der verlorene Sohn zog „ferne über Land", da er seine wahre Sohnschaft vergessen hatte; als er aber die richtige Auffassung von sich selber als Sohn wiedererlangt hatte, kam er zu sich, machte sich auf und ging zu seinem Vater. Die Offenbarung der Christlichen Wissenschaft bringt den Menschen die freudige Gewißheit, daß das wahre Selbst in der Widerspiegelung Gottes, des Guten, zu finden ist. Die Wahrheit, daß der wirkliche Mensch das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ist, wird im Heilen von Krankheit und Sünde durch geistiges Verständnis täglich und stündlich bewiesen.

Der Apostel Johannes verkündigte die Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen, als er schrieb: „Wir sind nun Gottes Kinder". Diese Hoffnung auf Gott als unsern Vater, unsern Schöpfer, beruht auf der geistigen Tatsache, daß Gott den Menschen zu Seinem Bilde schuf. Diese wissenschaftliche Tatsache über Gott und den Menschen ist immer wahr gewesen, gerade wie die Wahrheit, daß zweimal zwei vier ist, immer wahr gewesen ist; aber die Offenbarung der Christlichen Wissenschaft hat die tatsächliche Anwendung der Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen auf die Probleme im menschlichen Leben möglich gemacht.

Der Versuchung, krank zu sein oder zu sündigen, nachgeben heißt dem wirklichen Menschen, unserer wahren Selbstheit, dem Bild und Gleichnis Gottes, untreu sein. Das christlich-wissenschaftliche Heilen erfolgt durch die Erkenntnis, daß der Mensch das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ist und daher nicht krank oder sündig sein kann. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 476, 477): „Jesus sah in der Wissenschaft den vollkommenen Menschen, der ihm da erschien, wo den Sterblichen der sündige, sterbliche Mensch erscheint. In diesem vollkommenen Menschen sah der Heiland Gottes eigenes Gleichnis, und diese korrekte Anschauung vom Menschen heilte die Kranken". Jesus war bei seinem Heilen Gott und dem Menschen treu; und jeder, der ihm nachfolgen und die Werke tun will, die er tat, muß ebenfalls im Denken und Handeln der Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen treu sein.

Der Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen treu sein heißt durch den Nebel des unvollkommenen sterblichen Selbst hindurchsehen, sich weigern, an dessen Wirklichkeit zu glauben, und unerschütterlich darauf bestehen, daß der wirkliche Mensch Gott, das Gute, widerspiegelt. Und wir müssen nicht nur für unsern Nächsten sondern auch für uns selber auf dieser Wahrheit bestehen, und dürfen unser Denken nicht von Selbstherabsetzung, Entmutigung und Freudlosigkeit erfüllt sein lassen. Nur dadurch, daß wir täglich nicht nur für uns selber sondern für alle Menschen beten, können wir uns dieses Bewußtsein der Wahrheit bewahren. Jesus sagte: „Wachet und betet"; und alle, die das Verlangen haben, zu ihrem wahren Selbst zu erwachen und anderen zum Erwachen zu helfen, müssen dieses göttliche Gebot täglich unbedingt befolgen.

Im Handbuch Der Mutter-Kirche hat Mary Baker Eddy die Satzung (Art. VIII, Abschn. 4) gegeben, daß jedes Mitglied Der Mutter-Kirche täglich beten soll: „‚Dein Reich komme'; laß die Herrschaft der göttlichen Wahrheit, des göttlichen Lebens und der göttlichen Liebe in mir aufgerichtet werden und alle Sünde aus mir entfernen; und möge Dein Wort die Liebe der ganzen Menschheit bereichern und sie beherrschen!" Dieses Gebet ermahnt alle, die es beten, beständig auf ihr Denken zu achten und sich in ihrem Denken und Handeln von dem göttlichen Leben, der göttlichen Wahrheit und der göttlichen Liebe leiten zu lassen. So lernen wir der Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen im Denken, Reden und Handeln treu sein.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

True Loyalty

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE are few to whom loyalty does not make an irresistible appeal. It may be the loyalty of a little child to its parents, or the loyalty of young people to their school, or the loyalty of a friend who believes only what is good and true about another; or perhaps it is the loyalty to one's country which is expressed in obedience to its laws, or loyalty to home or church. But there have been many instances where a mistaken sense of loyalty has held men in bondage to a wrong cause, and has been the source of much suffering. Loyalty to persons and traditions is not always true loyalty. The foundation of true loyalty is allegiance to God, good, who is unchanging Principle.

True loyalty must include being true to oneself. Tennyson, writing of his Queen, said, "O loyal to the royal in thyself"! (See epilogue to Idylls of the King.) To be loyal to one's real self demands a knowledge of what true selfhood is, and this knowledge can be obtained only through the spiritual understanding of the true nature of God and man. The prodigal son went into a "far country," having forgotten his true sonship; but when he came to himself he arose and went to his father, having regained the right sense of himself as a son. The revelation of Christian Science brings to mankind the joyous certainty that true selfhood is to be found in the reflection of God, good. The truth that the real man is the image and likeness of God is being proved daily and hourly in the healing of the beliefs of disease and sin through spiritual understanding.

The Apostle John proclaimed the truth about God and man when he wrote, "Now are we the sons of God." This hope in God as our Father, our creator, is founded on the spiritual fact that God created man in His image. This scientific fact about God and man has always been true, just as the truth that twice two makes four has always been true; but the practical application of the truth about God and man to the problems of human experience has been made possible through the revelation of Christian Science.

To yield to the temptation to be sick or to sin is to be disloyal to the real man, our true selfhood, which is the image and likeness of God. Christian Science healing is accomplished through the realization that man is the image and likeness of God, and therefore cannot be sick or sinful. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has written (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." In his healing works Jesus was loyal to God and to man; and everyone who desires to follow him and do the works which he did, must also be loyal in thought and deed to the truth about God and man.

To be loyal to the truth about God and man is to look through the mist of imperfect mortal selfhood, to refuse to believe in its reality, and steadily to maintain that the real man reflects God, good. And we need to maintain this truth, not only for our neighbor but for ourselves, and not allow self-depreciation, discouragement, or unhappiness to occupy our thoughts. The only way that we are able to maintain this consciousness of Truth is to pray daily, not only for ourselves but for all mankind. Jesus said, "Watch and pray;" and daily obedience to this divine command is imperative for all those who desire to awake to their true selfhood and to help others to awaken.

In the Manual of The Mother Church, Mary Baker Eddy has given a By-Law (Art. VIII, Sect. 4) which requires every member of The Mother Church to pray daily in the following manner: "'Thy kingdom come;' let the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love be established in me, and rule out of me all sin; and may Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!" This prayer constantly reminds all who use it to watch their thinking, and to be governed in their every thought and action by divine Life, Truth, and Love. In this way we learn to be loyal in thought, word, and deed to the truth about God and man.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Sail Loft on Nantucket

Among the pleasant haunts that we frequented with Dr. Ben was the sail loft, at the head of Commercial Wharf, for Ben and the old sailmaker were good friends. . . .

Grandfather Coleman sewed the long seams with such extraordinary skill and speed that his reputation spread far and wide. I do not believe that the quiet, dignified old gentleman that I later knew ever thought of himself as a "champion," nor do I think that record breaking or endurance tests ever entered into his clear and placid mind.

I had never heard of the sail loft until Ben took me there. Eliza and I were too young to be allowed to include the wharves in our voyages of discovery. Little girls were not given the freedom that they now take. So the interest and charm of the water front was left for Ben to show me. . . . The floor of the loft was as smooth as though it had been rubbed down and polished by hand. The great brown, shiny knots, chestnut brown, as large as a dinner plate, rounded up at least an inch in the middle with the wearing away of the lighter fiber of the wood around them as the great sails of "Rooshy duck" were dragged about. This Russian duck was preferred to all other, for its proved resistance to wind and wave. . . .

We loved to sit with Dr. Ben, who wasn't a doctor then, and old Schieffelin, at the open door on the east side of the high loft reached by climbing the long, narrow stairs on the north outside, and close to the great roller over which the bales of canvas hoisted from below were hauled into the loft, and watch the deepening glow of the afternoon sunshine, the light slowly reddening over the Shimmo shore toward the purpling east, while from the low west windows of the loft the rays climbed to the rafters, and then slipped slowly down, leaving twilight shadows over us as we reluctantly left the great doorway from which, if we had known it, we could see the very spot in Squam where the great sail loft would one day stand, to serve as a barn.

It is there now, useful no doubt. Sometimes as I have seen its many windows blinking in the sunset's afterglow as they looked townward to their old home on the quiet harbor, I have wondered if they could see once more the heavy bales hoisted slowly over the great roller into the loft, and the miles of milk-white canvas unconsciously polishing the great floor as the sails took shape, and were carefully finished, for the use of the Island ships to carry them where they willed to be. . . .

Not only in my memory, but in my very consciousness still lingers the spell of those afternoons, with the changing light, the lap of water far below, the low-pitched restful voices of the old sailmaker and the Quaker-born youth who always used the plain language of the Friends, talking of Nantucket and the ships of long ago.

—MARY ELIZA STARBUCK, in "My House and I: A Chronicle of Nantucket."

Red Buttons

There they were in a jumbled-up box
of notions on the counter,
Among very commonplace thimbles,
pink and blue,
And cards of hooks and eyes, and
gaudy skeins of embroidery floss.
Vivid, arrestingly bright were they,
Like ripe persimmons in the sun,
Or Chinese lacquer, or little wooden
Russian toys.

Somehow they seemed quite out of
place:
Very likely buttons colored like rowan-
berries after frost in autumn
Have not much in common with blue
and pink thimbles,
And spools of darning-cotton.
So I bought the dozen of them, the
whole gay handful, for a silver
dime,
And this evening I shall sit by my tall
white candle,
And sew them for brightness on a
dull brown dress.

DOLORES CAIRNS.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Reality." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

NEW LEADER IN FIVE-MAN EVENT

Michigan Recreation Now First in the A. B. C. Standing

LEADERS IN THE AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS STANDING

FIVE-MAN EVENT

Michigan Recreation, Detroit	2944
J. William Thorsons, Chicago	2938
Parkway Recreations, Brooklyn	2936
Hoffman Tires, Cleveland	2928
Phil Smidts & Sons, Hammond, Ind	2892
Coca-Colas, Defiance, O	2889
Lembo Bros., Rochester	2869
West & Nesbit, Oneonta	2854
Pontiac Packing Company, Pontiac	2853
Briggs Mfg. Co., Detroit	2845

TWO-MAN EVENT

Charles Reilly-Edward Rafferty, Philadelphia	1316
Walter Kemper-Maurice Schonaker, Indianapolis	1287
D. S. Reisser-L. L. Fritcher, Detroit	1275
E. C. Oates-A. A. Brandt, Lockport, N. Y.	1260
T. Reed-B. Grueks, Hamilton	1243
P. S. Brown-F. L. Kaminski, Chicago	1243
Carl Runm-George Leist, Detroit	1241
J. B. Lambus-B. B. Cook, Cincinnati	1236
B. H. Pearson-E. S. Hartke, Detroit	1235
P. J. Day-Harry Kuhn, Louisville	1234

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

Walter Clack, Erie	712
Charles Daw, Milwaukee	711
Robert Williamson, Chicago	703
L. C. Strouse, Chicago	694
Herbert Fairbanks, Buffalo	690
S. K. Kenny, St. Louis	689
E. W. Wetterman, Cincinnati	686
Samuel Murray, Chicago	684
Emmett Van Auken, Cleveland	683
Morton Swanson, Utica	680

ALL EVENTS

Michael Mauser, Youngstown	1966
Paul J. Day, Louisville	1918
Jerome Williams, Syracuse	1915
Edwin W. Wetterman, Cincinnati	1899
H. C. Kaad, Chicago	1895
Herbert Fairbanks, Buffalo	1892
Louis O. Haake, Chicago	1888
J. S. Farcaro, New York	1869
Barnard Spinella, Brooklyn	1868
Albert A. Brandt, Lockport, N. Y.	1867

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 28—Scoring games of 941, 1068 and 935 Michigan Recreation soared into the lead in the American Bowling Congress tourney last night with a total of 2944. The score displaced the J. W. Thorsons, Chicago, former leaders, by a margin of six pins. Hoffman Tires, fast Cleveland lineup, generally rated as the match champions of the country, took fourth place on the late squad with a score of 2928.

Lawrence Shotwell will defend his championship title today. The Covington, Ky., bowler who registered an all-time American Bowling Congress single record last year at Cleveland with a 774 mark will endeavor to repeat his brilliant performance. Shotwell came up to his reputation by registering games of 237, 270 and 267 last year. Should he again top the singles class he will set another national pin tourney record. Never before in the history of the parent bowling association has a bowler won two consecutive titles.

For the second time in as many days a veteran of 15 national tourneys realized a generation-old ambition in climbing to the top flight in the all-events division. Jerome Williams of Syracuse captured third place in the all-events division with a grand total of 1915. Climaxing a doubles count of 639 with games of 242, 202 and 223 in the individual event, he added a 609 figure in the team division, for an average of 212.7.

Emmett Van Auken, city singles champion of Cleveland, caused the only other upset of the day. The Ohioan rolled 683 for ninth place in the singles event.

Sixty-four more out-of-town teams including the fast Mineralites and Walter Birks of Chicago, are scheduled tonight and another shake-up of the leaders is expected.

Kansas City Wins Opening Game, 1-0

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF

(Semifinal)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	1	0	0	1	0	2
Duluth	0	0	1	0	1	0

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn., March 28—Kansas City took the opening game of the American Hockey League playoffs here March 27 by a 1-to-0 margin that failed to indicate at all the comparative strength of the teams.

KANSAS CITY	DULUTH
Goodman, Ranger, lw	rw, Forslund, Gibson
Campbell, Mitchell, c	c, Leswick, Scott
McCormick, Dunfield, Halderson, rw	lw, Merrill, Wilson
McLeod, ld	rd, Davis
Jamieson, rd	ld, Bergl, Langlois
Bryne, g	g, Turner

Score—Kansas City 1, Duluth 0. Goal—Mitchell for Kansas City. Referees—Helmer Grenner, Duluth; Dr. Edward O'Leary, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

CLASS 'B' TEAMS URGED IN 'BIG SIX'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORMAN, Okla., March 28—If "Big Six" universities care to do so,, they may have class "B" teams in any or all sports next year, faculty representatives decided at their annual spring meeting at the University of Oklahoma yesterday. Extra teams, however, are optional, and in no way obligatory, the conference heads pointed out when they laid down rules that will probably tend to promote competition between "Big Six" "B" teams and regular teams of smaller neighboring colleges and universities. Earlier in the day the delegates adopted a code that showed the conference definitely opposed to subsidization and recruiting of athletes.

This code, prepared by a committee composed of Dean S. W. Byer and T. N. Metcalf, director of athletics at Iowa State College, went through minor revisions designed to prevent discrimination against athletes before its final adoption, it provides that, "no student shall participate in any intercollegiate contest who has ever received any subsidy, either directly or indirectly, because he is an athlete; any advance payment for future services, or any payment for services at greater than reasonable and current rates; or who has ever received a loan, scholarship aid, remission of fees or employment 'merely' because he is an athlete, or through channels not open to non-athletes equally with athletes."

The Conference went on record as opposing recruiting of students by alumni and friends of the university when the reason for such recruiting is that the prospective students are athletes; and athletic staff members are forbidden to recruit prospective students. Promises of employment, loans or scholarships, and urging prospective students to enroll or pointing out advantages of enrolling in one's institution, except in direct answer to direct inquiries from the boys themselves, are pointed out as examples of illegal recruiting.

"It appears especially important that coaches endeavor to avoid contacts and interviews with prospective students during the summer vacation period," is a forceful phrase in the code.

Transfer of students from other institutions, where good reasons for transfer are not evident, will be actively discouraged by the Conference. Junior high school students, however, are excluded from this category.

Instead of holding a two-day session, the faculty members worked late yesterday and adjourned leaving a number of proposals to be considered at the Conference meeting at Lincoln, Neb., May 22.

Michigan Leads in Swimming Trials

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, March 28—One college record was set and another equaled as University of Michigan led the way in the preliminaries of the eighth annual swimming championship meet of the National Collegiate Athletic Association here last night. The Wolverines, who won the recent "Big Ten" title by a wide margin, placed 10 times, including two relay teams. University of Minnesota showed second with seven places, including a relay.

Other teams qualified as follows: Princeton 7, Northwestern 4, Southern California 3, Rutgers 4, Georgia Tech 2, University of Iowa 2, Stanford 2, Chicago, Purdue, Washburn and Washington University one each. Only three teams did not place.

A. R. Clapp '32 of Stanford assumed individual prominence with best time in two events, the 220-yard and 440-yard freestyles. In the former he tied the present National Collegiate record of 2m. 16.6s. set by A. H. Schwartz '30, of Northwestern last year. Clapp led C. L. Crabbe '33 of Southern California for time in both races.

George H. Kojac '31, famous Rutgers star, was not so conspicuous as in some other meets, as he devoted most of his efforts to the relay teams. He contributed to the new meet record in the 400-yard freestyle relay when he brought his team home in 3m. 39.6s. The event had not been swum before in this meet. Kojac also swam on the 300-yard medley relay team that made the best time, 3m. 10.2s. However, he declined to defend his title in the 150-yard backstroke.

Crabbe is looked upon as a prospect for leading individual scorer tonight, as he may beat Clapp in the furlong and quarter-mile crawl races. He is supported by Michael (Riley) Galitzen '33, who proved himself the outstanding diver in the preliminaries by earning 125.68 points.

C. K. Oker '31 of Chicago surprised his followers by turning in the fastest time, 24.8s., in the 50-yard freestyle trials. The events were held in the 75-foot pool of the Lake Shore Athletic Club.

Leading Hockey Scorers

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

(Including March 27 Games)

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts.
Harper, Sheiks		22	19	41
D. Carrigan, Los Angeles		15	24	39
Peltier, Los Angeles		19	20	39
Filkin, Los Angeles		23	9	32
D. Cummings, Checkers		16	15	31
Anderson, Sheiks		15	14	29
Irving, Checkers		18	9	27
Pool, Checkers		19	8	27
Goodman, Checkers		12	12	24
Huffman, Sheiks		11	10	21

CANADIAN-AMERICAN LEAGUE

(Final)

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts.
Heximer, Springfield		36	25	61
Gaudreault, Providence		22	20	42
Hart, Providence		25	13	38
Burke, Boston		20	18	38
Vail, Providence		12	21	33
Boyd, Boston		17	14	31
Heller, Springfield		16	15	31
Waite, Springfield		5	25	30
Andrews, Providence		15	14	29
Boucher, New Haven		20	8	28
Cook, Providence		16	11	27
Seibert, Springfield		16	11	27

JOE TURNESA RETAINS LEAD

PINEHURST, N. C., March 28 (AP)—Touring the championship Pinehurst course in a fine 73 despite a drenching rain, Joe Turnesa of Elmsford, one of a famous family of New York golfers, last night retained his leadership in the North and South $5650 open golf tournament with a 54-hole score of 215. Just a stroke behind the leader came Johnny Golden, Noroton, Conn., professional, who has been shooting the most consistent golf in the field. Golden had his third consecutive 72 yesterday. Billy Burke, Greenwich, Conn., and Wiffy Cox, Brooklyn, were together at 217. Burke added a 72 to his 145 of Thursday, while Cox, who was tied at second place after 36 holes with 143, needed a 74 yesterday. Except for his putting, Cox might well have led. He three-putted four greens.

B. B. JOHNSON PASSES ON

ST. LOUIS, March 28 (AP)—Byron B. Johnson, former president of the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs, passed away this morning. Johnson made baseball a big business. He developed it from a sandlot pastime to a game of million dollar stadia, $75,000 players and major league clubs valued at $50,000,000. He originated the World Series. He chose the presidency of the American League in 1900, at a $2500 annual salary, in preference to a half interest in the Chicago White Sox, and he made himself a $40,000 executive by applying business methods and strict discipline to the sport. In October, 1927, he was allowed to resign the league presidency, and was succeeded by Edward S. Barnard of Cleveland.

NORWICH WINS ANOTHER TITLE

NORTHFIELD, Vt., March 28 (AP)—Norwich University has won the New England Intercollegiate Rifle League championship. Word was received here last night from the National Rifle Association that the Maroon marksmen had defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1384 to 1376, to give them seven wins and no losses. M. I. T. finished second, having been beaten only by Norwich. The cadets now have two 1931 New England titles, having won the First Corps area R. O. T. C. championship a few weeks ago.

WINNIPEG WINS JUNIOR TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, March 28—By defeating the Ottawa Primroses, eastern Canada junior champions, 3 to 0, here last night, the Winnipeg Elmwood Millionaires won the Canadian junior championship and the Ontario Hockey Association Memorial Cup by two games to one. Ottawa won the first game in Toronto, 2 to 0, but lost the second on Wednesday, 2 to 1. This is the fifth time in eight years that the Canadian junior championship has been won by the western Canada champions.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Philadelphia (N) 9, King Edwards 0.
Cincinnati (N) 4, Philadelphia (A) 3.
Brooklyn (N) 8, Toledo (AA) 0.
Boston (A) 2, Birmingham (SA) 1.
Detroit (A) 10, Pittsburgh (N) 8.

BANUET WILL MEET NELSON

Pair Win Their Way to Finals of A. A. U. Handball Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 28—Alfred Banuet, Amateur Athletic Union of the United States handball champion, won his way to the finals of the tournament at the Minneapolis Athletic Club here yesterday.

Banuet won two straight games from Albert Hobelman of Baltimore with scores of 21—15, 21—16. The two men were close together during the early portions of both games, but in each case Banuet pulled away from his opponent and emerged the victor.

George A. Nelson also of Baltimore, former United States champion, was the other entry to gain his way to the finals. He defeated Angelo Truilo of the New York A. C. in three fast games. Truilo took the first game, but Nelson came back strong to win the next two and take the match. Nelson and Banuet will play for the singles championship today.

In the doubles, Banuet, with his San Francisco teammate, Dr. Barney McGettigan, won from J. E. Gondreau and John Endzevick of the Cleveland Y. M. C. A. with scores of 21—11, 21—16. Joseph Bathe and Herman Dworman of the Cadillac A. C. of Detroit played in championship form to win from Angelo Truilo and C. V. Regan, crack doubles team of the New York A. C. The San Francisco team will meet the Detroit duo for the doubles title in the finals today. The summary:

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES HANDBALL SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Semifinal Round

Alfred Banuet, San Francisco Olympic Club, defeated Albert Hobelman, Baltimore Y. M. C. A., 21—15, 21—16.

George A. Nelson, Baltimore Y. M. H. A., defeated Angelo Truilo, New York, A. C., 18—21, 21—11, 21—7.

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Semifinal Round

Alfred Banuet and Dr. Barney McGettigan, San Francisco Olympic Club, defeated J. E. Gondreau and John Endzevick, Cleveland Y. M. C. A., 21—11, 21—16.

Joseph Bathe and Herman Dworman, Cadillac A. C., Detroit, defeated Angelo Truilo and C. V. Regan, New York A. C., 21—8, 21—11.

VANCOUVER TAKES THIRD IN SERIES

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	2	0	1	4	7	4
Seattle	1	0	2	7	4	2

Three out of five game series.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash., March 28—With just three seconds to go by the official timekeepers' watch, Frank Jerwa, center man, skated the length of the ice to score the deciding goal as Vancouver's Lions defeated the Seattle Eskimos in the third game of the Pacific Coast Hockey League playoff, 2 to 1.

Vancouver's return to form was remarkable. Whereas the Lions could do nothing right on Wednesday they could do nothing wrong last night. Osmundsen scored the first goal for the Vancouver club after one minute of play when he broke in behind the defense and fooled Goalie Dave Kemp. Seattle tied seven minutes later on a pretty combination sortie with Pete Bellefeuille connecting a fast pass from Capt. "Red" Stuart. The summary:

VANCOUVER	SEATTLE
Sanderson, Dunn, lw	rw, Bellefeuille, Savage
Jerwa, c	c, Walker
Osmundsen, Blythe, rw	lw, Sutherland, Dyck
Redpath, Carr, ld	rd, Houbregs, Stuart
Arnott, Pettinger, rd	ld, Benson, Anderson
Jackson, g	g, Kemp

Score—Vancouver 2, Seattle 1. Goals—Osmundsen and Jerwa for Vancouver; Bellefeuille for Seattle. Assists—Stuart, for Seattle. Referees—Vadis Lindsay and Douglas Sinclair. Time—Three 20m. periods.

WRIGHT APPOINTED MANAGER OF HAWKS

CHICAGO, March 28 (AP)—Maj. Frederic McLaughlin, owner of the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League, has appointed Lyle C. Wright, Minneapolis, general manager of the club.

Wright formerly was manager and part owner of the Minneapolis Hockey Club and also was interested in the Minneapolis Arena. Coach Dick Irwin will be retained and so will W. J. Tobin, who managed the club during the past season. Tobin will assume charge of business details.

McLaughlin steps out of active control of the club to devote his time to other business interests.

ONTARIO PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFFS

Niagara Falls 6, Guelph 3.
Stratford 4, Oshawa 3.

SPORTS BRITISH

GETTING THE BLUES

London

JUST for a change, let us look at the Oxford and Cambridge boat race through the eyes of one of those 16 fresh-cheeked young giants who, together with two authoritative gentlemen of lesser stature, equal importance and greater audibility, find, in this strenuous struggle over 4¼ miles of the Thames River, the realization of a great and tradition-hallowed ambition. To obtain the proper perspective, it is desirable to commence with a little retrospection, for the "Boat-Race Story," which "breaks" properly, so far as the newspapers are concerned, when the crews arrive on the Tideway, really begins a long time before.

It is a reasonably safe assertion that no athletic distinction in the whole world calls for more dogged perseverance, or for more sheer, solid work than the cap, blazer, scarf and necktie which constitute a "Blue." Each afternoon the oarsman with aspirations toward inclusion in the university crew must be on the river, regardless of weather conditions and the counter-attractions of undergraduate life. Taking the case of a man who comes "up" without a ready-made rowing reputation, we shall find that his ordeal commences in a "tub," a wide-beamed and (to the novice) inordinately heavy dinghy, in which a mentor, with an extensive and pungent vocabulary, insists firmly upon an observance of the essentials of the oarsman's art. "Come slowly forward," "Keep those knees down," and so forth.

The next step in the pilgrimage of the typical novice is his "promotion" to an eight, and, if his persistence be rewarded by the desired improvement, he may find himself selected to fill a vacant thwart in one of his college boats for the "Lent Races" at Cambridge or "The Torpids" at Oxford. This means more hard work and a certain self-discipline for purposes of training. At the end of a year he may be said to have laid the foundations of his rowing career and to merit description as a potential "Blue." Later comes the great day when the college boat club captain submits the man's name to the president of the University Boat Club as that of a person worth putting through his paces in view of the university trials. He is put, and, profiting by corrections, he takes part in the trials. Whether he be in the winning crew or not, he earns thus his "trial eights" cap, to put alongside such other prized trophies as his college oar, won in the "bumps."

The January before the race the president summons prospective members of the crew into early residence, and our hero finds himself in keen competition with "Old Blues" and other big men, all firmly set on occupying one of the eight rowing seats in the frail shell on "the" day. He is dropped for a while—sad, sad days—but the necomer is tried in the balance and found wanting. The sun shines again. Hard tubbing under hawk-like eyes, long rows in the boat, daily criticism in the newspapers, a swelling reputation, a sojourn for preparation of greater intensity on the upper reaches of the Thames, and then—following the award at last of the coveted "Blue"—Putney, magic word. Our man may now be described as a Blue in theory. To become one in practice he must actually start in the race.

For the first time the crews become front-page news, written up from every possible and impossible angle. By now, if the new "Blue" is frank with himself, training as such begins to pall, and on the great day, as the hour approaches for paddling to the start, his only concern is to get the dreadful business over and done with. While he is chatting earnestly about everything (except the race), there is in process of formation along the river bank what the evening papers will at lunch time describe as "Bright Boat-Race Scenes." Thousands of people (or is it millions?) are arriving from all points of the compass and lining the route betwewn Putney and Mortlake. A dull babel of voices wafts through the boathouse window, there is excitement in the air. At this point the bravest Blue may perhaps be excused a slight degree of "Blueness."

The rival presidents toss for the choice of stations, and, challengers first, the Blues carry down their boats to the water's edge, through cordons of smiling "Blues" from the London police force. The air is filled with children's voices, yelling "Oxford," "Cambridge," with more enthusiasm than discrimination. At Putney there always seem to be more kiddies than at any other section of the course. Business at the stake boats, with the passenger steamers and the accompanying launches fussing into alignment behind the crews. Sweaters and wraps are passed to the stern and put on board the umpire's launch. B-r-r-r-r-r-r. "I shall ask you once, are you ready?" After a a few moments which sear themselves into the permanent recollections of the oarsmen, the umpire's flag falls, and 16 blades dip into the water. The race is on, a 20-minute roar of cheering commences to roll down the historic waterway . . . and the novice oarsman has become a "Blue," with a little niche all to himself in Rowing's Temple of Fame.

MIDWEST CAPTURES MOST OF THE HONORS

AUSTIN, Tex., March 28 (AP)—Middle western track and field stars walked off with nearly all the honors in the annual relays here yesterday, including the establishment of two meet records.

Peyton Glass of Oklahoma A. and M. twice tied the recognized world's record of 9.5s. in the the 100-yard dash.

The two relay record-breakers were Hugh McCall Rhea of University of Nebraska in the shotput and John Russell, high jumper, and the only entrant of Bradley Polytechnic Institute of Peoria, Ill.

Rhea, a football and track star for the Cornhuskers, heaved the shot 51ft. 2½in. The old record was 48ft. 7¼in., set last year by big Jim Bausch of Kansas.

Russell cleared 6ft. 4⅝in. in the high jump. The old record was 6ft. 4½in., made by Tom Poor of Kansas in 1925.

MISS VAN WIE WINS WITH 157

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., March 28 (AP)—Virginia Van Wie, caught in the hardest downpour of rain that descended on the final 18 holes of the mid-South women's 36-hole medal tournament, overcame the elements yesterday to win the championship. The Chicago girl found the going rougher than on Thursday when she posted a sparkling 73, but nevertheless shot an 84, one over women's par, for a final total of 157. Her score was seven strokes better than the next best in a field of 80 contenders, Edith Quier of Reading, Pa., could offer Miss Quier added an 84 yesterday to her 80 of Thursday for a 164. Miss Van Wie found her putting the chief problem presented by the rain. She was out in 44, one over par, but shot par figures on the inward nine. Veteran of many tournaments, Mrs. O. S. Hill of Kansas City, the western champion, played steady golf to finish in third place. She had 85 to go with Thursday's 83 for 168.

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Sheiks	23	1	14	109	78	47
Los Angeles	16	6	13	82	76	38
Checkers	17	4	16	96	101	38

RESULT MARCH 21

Checkers 5, Sheiks 4.

RESULT MARCH 24

Sheiks 4, Checkers 3.

RESULT MARCH 26

Los Angeles 4, Sheiks 1.

Indians-Cubs Tie in Record Contest

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF

(Final Series)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Springfield	0	1	0	2	2	1
Boston	0	1	0	2	2	1

(Three out of five-game series)

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 28—Springfield Indians and the Boston Bruin Cubs played the longest professional hockey game on record last night when they struggled 2h. 40m. to a 2-to-2 tie at the West Side Arena here. It was the first game of the championship playoff series of the Canadian-American Hockey League, the title to go to the team winning three games. As a result of last night's tie the teams must start all over again with a game at the Boston Garden tonight.

A crowd of 5800 fans attended last night's marathon contest and all except 500 remained until the game was called at 10 minutes of 2 this morning. Players of both teams were worn and the spectators, too.

After the teams had waged one 10-minute overtime and four 20-minute "sudden score" periods the rival coaches, Frank Carroll of Springfield and Eddie Powers of Boston, held a conference with Judge James E. Dooley, president of the Canadian-American League. It was agreed to play one more 10-minute overtime and to call the game if neither team scored in that session. No score resulted and the game went into the records as a tie.

Springfield got away to a fast start and scored two goals in the first period, Saunders, unassisted, at 10m. 8s., and then Carrigan scored at 15m. 37s., with Callighen and Saunders furnishing assists. Boston scored its first goal at 14m. 17s. in the second period, with Runge converting passes by Harris and Taylor. The second Boston goal came at 1m. 45s. in the third period, Burke scoring on a pass from Boyd.

The 100 minutes of overtime play found the rival goalies, Moore of Springfield and Grant of Boston, playing brilliantly to thrust aside a host of scoring chances. As the overtime play advanced the players slowed up and finally it was decided to call the game off. The teams will play again at Boston tonight. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD	BOSTON
Starr, Benson, Heximer, lw	rw, Boyd, Taylor
Grant, Waite, Carrigan, c	c, Burke, McNeill, Runge
Carrigan, Heller, Saunders, rw	lw, Klein, Harris
Callighen, Heller, Wilson, ld	rd, Pratt, Mackey
Wilson, Heller, Callighen, rd	ld, Foster, Mackey
Moore, g	g, Grant

Score—Springfield 2, Boston 2. Goals—Saunders and Carrigan for Springfield; Runge and Burke for Boston. Assists—Callighen and Saunders for Springfield; Harris, Boyd and Taylor for Boston. Officials—M. E. Davin and Carl Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods, one 10m. overtime, four 20m. "sudden score" periods and one 10m. "sudden score" period.

$250,000 NEEDED FOR OLYMPICS

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Plans for raising $250,000 by popular subscription to complete the $1,050,000 budget for the 1932 Olympic winter sports competition at Lake Placid were discussed yesterday at a meeting of the New York State Olympic Winter Games Commission. New York State already has voted an appropriation of $500,000; the town of Lake Placid $200,000; Lake Placid Club $50,000, and Essex County $50,000. The commission decided to send Dr. Godfrey Dewey of the Lake Placid Club, president of the third Olympic Games Committee, to Europe for the meetings of the congress of the International Skating Union at Vienna and other meetings pertinent to the 1932 Olympics, at Berlin, Brussels and London.

Poor Sportsmanship in Court Games Is Caused by Coaches

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Members of the National Association of Basketball Coaches in convention here were taken severely to task yesterday by Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, chairman of the board of athletic control at Princeton University and president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

In an address on "Sports and Sportsmanship," Dr. Kennedy declared the coaches were in a measure to blame for increasingly poor sportsmanship of cage fans. He urged them and their players to be more lenient with officials and to avoid any exhibitions that would arouse the crowd.

"Time and again I've seen a coach, by jumping to his feet when a decision went again his team, cause the entire crowd to hiss the official and make life miserable for him the remainder of the evening," he said.

Dr. Kennedy urged the mentors to take an active part in curing antagonism toward officials, declaring basketball actually is in danger of extinction unless there is an improvement in the attitude of the fans. He blamed the professional game for the increasing breaches of sportsmanship among the spectators.

"It actually has got to where the home fans cheer the errors of the visiting team," he said. "I never thought I would live to see that. When the crowd becomes too offensive, either the home coach or his captain should halt the game and demand better treatment for the visitors."

Dr. Kennedy's address featured the second day's program. Other speakers included Edward A. Wachter of Harvard, John Murray, Eastern Association official, and Oswald Tower, editor of the Basketball Guide.

President Andreas, in his annual address, pleaded with the coaches to abandon the "so-called stalling game" and make basketball a "virile, rugged game of action." He said ice hockey might supplant basketball as the leading winter sport unless steps are taken to put more action in the court game.

At their banquet last night, the coaches were addressed by Richard Meehan, nationally known court official, and Frank Cavanaugh, football coach at Fordham University.

SARAH PALFREY IN MIXED FINAL

Defeats Mrs. Corbiere and Dr. Caner With Rice as Partner, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NEWTON, Mass., March 28—Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, entered another final round, the third, this time in the company of Lawrence B. Rice of Newton, former Yale University tennis player, in the mixed doubles competition of the United States women's indoor tennis championships at the Longwood Covered Courts, Friday afternoon. Sarah Palfrey and Rice won two matches, the first from Margaret G. (Polly) Palfrey and G. Holmes Perkins, 7—5, 6—1, and the second, a semifinal, from Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere and Dr. G. Colket Caner, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

Mrs. George W. Wightman and Henry R. Guild also gained the final, advancing through the default of the champions of 1929 and 1930, Margaret Blake and Richard Harte, in the quarterfinal round. In the semifinal round Mrs. Wightman and Guild met and defeated Katherine Winthrop and Arthur Ingraham, 6—3, 6—1. Before Miss Winthrop and Ingraham advanced to the semifinals they had to emerge from a hard-fought three-set battle which went to 51 games. The score: 6—3, 5—7, 16—14.

UNITED STATES MIXED DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. George W. Wightman and Henry R. Guild won from Margaret Blake and Richard Harte by default.

Sarah H. Palfrey and Lawrence B. Rice defeated Margaret G. Palfrey and G. Holmes Perkins, 7—5, 6—1.

Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere and Dr. G. Colket Caner defeated Mrs. Anna Fuller Hubbard and Harvey H. Bundy, 6—3, 6—4.

Katherine Winthrop and Arthur Ingraham defeated Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm T. Hill, 6—3, 5—7, 16—14.

Semifinal Round

Sarah H. Palfrey and Lawrence B. Rice defeated Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere and Dr. G. Colket Caner, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

Mrs. George W. Wightman and Henry R. Guild defeated Katherine Winthrop and Arthur Ingraham, 6—3, 6—1.

Wrestler Devine Gains Semifinal

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28 (AP)—John Devine, wiry 135-pound wrestler from Oklahoma A. and M., turned in an ironman's performance to gain the semifinal round of the National Collegiate A. A. championship tournament here last night at the Brown Gymnasium.

Devine advanced into the second round late yesterday afternoon by outpointing F. B. Shaw of Lehigh, eastern intercollegiate champion, and then, after a short rest, clashed with Joe Woodward, rugged University of Michigan entry, in a match that was ordered into two extra three-minute periods.

Woodward drew a first-round bye, and was in much better physical shape than the cowboy collegian when they started. The Wolverine mat star had matters his own way during the early stages, but Devine slowly overcame his advantage with a spectacular rally, and during the second overtime session obtained the upper hand, exercising it often enough to clinch the decision.

During the afternoon and evening, 66 wrestlers from 26 colleges competed in seven of the eight divisions. The entry list for the 175-pound class numbered only four. This automatically moved all of the light heavyweights into the semifinals without any effort on their part. The field in the 126-pound division was almost as slim, for only one match was needed to reduce it to the second last bracket.

Only one of the two defending champions, both members of the Oklahoma delegation, got into action. Jack Van Bebber, who has held the N. C. A. A. 165-pound title for two years, drew Woods Talman of V. M. I.

The titlist was forced to call upon all his skill to win the decision by piling up a limit allowance of 4m. 35s. over the student-soldier.

Conrad Caldwell, the cowboys' 175-pound national champion, drew a bye, which moved him along in the draw for an encounter Saturday with Henry Batt of Springfield, who escaped defeat all during the 1931 eastern mat season.

Nine other colleges, six of them in the East, were unable to survive the first day's action—Lafayette, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Rhode Island State, Rutgers, Washington and Jefferson, Brown, Case School of Applied Science, University of Chicago and Wheaton. None of these, however, entered complete teams.

The grappling, held within human limits by the association's strict rules, which bar such spectacular and punishing holds as flying tackles, headlocks, toe holds and the other weapons of the professional game, made all but one of the matches tests of skill and somewhat tame. The exception was the furious, slam-bang victory scored by Big Jack Riley of Northwestern, heavyweight champion of the "Big Ten," over Joe McCrary of Oklahoma A. and M. Riley tossed the cowboy in 90 seconds with an armlock after softening him with his spectacular preliminary tactics.

Edward C. Gallagher, coach of the Oklahoma A. and M. team, was elected president of the National Collegiate Wrestling Coaches Association at the annual meeting of that organization. Other officers elected are H. Otopolik of Iowa State, secretary-treasurer, and William Sheridan of Lehigh, vice-president. Paul Keen of Michigan, William Foster of Princeton and William Davidson of Syracuse were elected to the executive committee.

PRESIDENT BARNARD PASSES ON

ROCHESTER, Minn., March 27 (AP)—Ernest S. Barnard, president of the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs, passed away here yesterday. Mr. Barnard became president of the American League Nov. 1, 1927, succeeding Byron B. Johnson. He previously had served as president of the Western Association, and for 25 years was connected with the Cleveland club of the American League, first as secretary and later as its president, a post he assumed in 1922.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTS TWO

PHILADELPHIA, March 28—Stanley J. Sokolis '33 has been elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania varsity wrestling team for next season. During the last season he won six bouts, five by falls, and lost only once. Herbert M. Geahwind '32, of Drexel Hill, Pa., has been elected captain of the varsity fencing team

Four New Players Jump Into First 10 in Squash Tennis

Philip Moore at No. 5, McLaughlin at No. 3, Both Earn Their Advances on Performances During the Season

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 28—Four new players jumped into the first 10 of the National Squash Tennis Association ranking, it was announced at the annual meeting of the association, held yesterday evening at the Columbia University Club. One came all the way from Class B, another from the third group, while the other two were legitimate promotions from the second 10.

The most sensational jumps were staged by two members of the Columbia University Club. Philip T. Moore, listed in Class B a year ago, who failed to enter for that title this year, on the basis of his play in his own club team, was advanced to No. 5, while even more sensational was the hurdle of Edward G. McLaughlin, from the third group in Class A to the No. 3 position, right behind the two leaders, Harry F. Wolf, United States champion, and Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, his perennial rival and predecessor in the title. Both of these jumps were fully authorized by their performances.

The vacancies were caused by the retirement from active play this year of Fillmore V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club; Thomas R. Coward, Yale Club, and Milton Baron, Fraternity Club, all of whom passed to the inactive list, and the dropping of Henry S. Thorne, Yale Club, to the second 10. The other two vacancies were filled by Barnwell Elliott and R. Mason Kirkland, who both played a great part in bringing the team championship to the New York Athletic Club, as well as in the individual tournaments. Elliott also captured the western title at Cincinnati from Thorne.

The balance of the younger element, including Frank R. Hanson Jr., United States Class B champion; Patrick J. Cohalan, member of the New York Athletic Club champion team; Frank Barry Ryan Jr., Yale Club star; R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club; J. B. Quincy Jr., another member of the Winged Foot team, and Frederick J. Walters Jr., Princeton Club, were all relegated to the second 10, to avoid discrimination between them. All six have showed sensational play all season, and any one might have made the first 10. Harold R. Mixsell, the United States veteran champion, drew the tenth place, though his play has been few and far between all the year.

The younger element was also drafted to a large extent to manage the association next year, with McLaughlin, Ryan, Walters, and Willard K. Rice of the Harvard Club, new members of the executive committee, while Fergus Reid Jr., added last year, was moved up into the treasurer's place.

The main officers, however, remain the same, with Haines once more the president; Arnold Wood Jr., vice-president, and Norman F. Torrance, the secretary and wheel horse of the entire association.

CLASS A

First Ten, in Order of Merit

1—Harry F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club.
2—Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club.
3—Edward G. McLaughlin, Columbia University Club.
4—Edward R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic Club.
5—Philip T. Moore, Columbia University Club.
6—Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club.
7—Burdett H. O'Connor, Crescent Athletic Club.
8—R. Mason Kirkland, New York Athletic Club.
9—Barnwell Elliott, New York Athletic Club.
10—Harold R. Mixsell, Princeton Club.

Second Ten

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

An Empire's Fall

A Review by SISLEY HUDDLESTON

The Collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. by Edmund von Glaise-Horstenau. London: Dent. New York: Dutton. $7.

THE Austro-Hungarian Empire. It was, at the best, a ramshackle construction, incapable of attaining the unity of the German Empire or of Italy. Both Germany and Italy were a conglomeration of states, but in them was sufficient racial identity to admit of fusion; whereas the Austro-Hungarian Empire was forcibly welded into the mere appearance of a whole, and its warring racial elements admitted only of confusion. It contained Teutonic and Slavic and Latin peoples; it was, like Joseph's coat, of many colors.

We hear much of minorities in the new Europe, but it would not be straining the facts far to say that the old Empire was merely a hotchpotch of minorities. These minorities were oppressed by the central bureaucratic administration. The Emperor, Francis Joseph, was well meaning, but without any sympathy for the aspirations of the Poles, the Czechs and the southern Slavs that composed the patchwork land. Moreover, there was always a sort of rivalry between the Austrian and the Hungarian monarchies—both of which were controlled by the same monarch. If ever there was a country which should have desired peace, which could not live without peace, it was the Dual Monarchy. It was certain that, in the event of a great European war, there would be irresistible demands for independence, and an inevitable rupture of a precarious equilibrium, and yet, with incredible foolishness, Austro-Hungary took the fatal plunge.

Masterly Account

Colonel von Glaise-Horstenau has written a close-packed and masterly account of the final stages of the break-up of the Empire. He rightly describes it as among the most tremendous results of the war. The only other result to which it can be compared is the Russian revolution. The Allies, rightly or wrongly, encouraged the development of dormant nationalities in central Europe, and they succeeded in their aim of shattering the centuries-old Hapsburg Empire, and in thus dealing a formidable blow at the German military machine.

Perhaps it was unfortunate that the relatively guiltless young Karl, who had followed Francis Joseph, was the most prominent victim of the obsolete method of government which he inherited. The author represents him as a man without much will power—a man of excellent intentions, of perception, of intuition, but unable to act or even to select suitable men to act for him. His warmheartedness and humanity became, in these circumstances, a liability instead of an asset. He wished to give pleasure, and shrank from force when force seemed necessary.

The Empress Zita, on the other hand, was of much stronger character. "The veins of this exceedingly able woman were filled with mingled strains of the blood of many dispossessed royal houses whose members were frequently involved in political intrigues and conspiracies. The family tradition of intrigue undoubtedly influenced the politics of the feminine circles in which the Empress moved, and the results were not happy."

New Nations Uneasy

This comment is particularly interesting when one remembers that the Empress Zita, now in exile, has not abandoned hope of regaining the crown of Austria, or of Hungary, or of both countries, for her son, Prince Otto, who recently came of age. The nations which were carved out of the Hapsburg Empire or were enlarged at its expense—Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Jugoslavia—are naturally uneasy, for a restoration would rally all who still dream of revanche.

The military, the political and the diplomatic events of the last months make an absorbing narrative. Doubtless there is a good deal that is yet hidden—"the policy of the Entente is a book with seven seals"—but quite enough has been revealed to make the tragedy of an Empire's downfall (if tragedy it be) intelligible, and with its dramatic incidents much more thrilling than any fiction can be. The author remarks that he found it impossible to limit himself to the actual theater of the catastrophe—he was obliged to turn from this narrow area to the ends of the earth. "The original sin of the Germans has been to think in terms of central Europe, or at best of the Continent, in this age when the Old World has shrunk, even for the writer of history." But he has marshaled his material well, and his book is an indispensable key to European policies.

WILLIAM ROTHENSTEIN

The Gilded Years

Men and Memories: Recollections of William Rothenstein. 1872-1900. London: Faber & Faber. 21s. New York: Coward-McCann. $5.

THERE is no Paris like the Paris of one's early twenties, unless it is the Paris of earlier people's twenties. For, fascinated by Mr. Rothenstein's reminiscences, which came to an end in 1900, one finds oneself sighing: "Did I miss all that?" The Paris of Whistler, Verlaine, Wilde, Fantin-Latour, Condor, Degas, Forain, Puvis de Chavannes—even if one read merely the index of Mr. Rothenstein's book, the names would set the imagination tingling. And he has done his work well. He is as expert and evocative with the pen as he is distinguished with brush and pencil.

The story of those gilded years has often been told. It was the time when "everyone in the wake of Whistler wanted to take out a patent for brilliant sayings"; and if, as Aubrey Beardsley said, it was safe to fire off your latest epigram or paradox before Mr. Rothenstein because he would never remember it, he nevertheless kept his eyes open to some purpose. The attraction of his book is not only its critical commentary, but its delightful gallery of prose portraits. There is Richard Le Gallienne, looking like Botticelli's head of Lorenzo. There is Meredith "talking like one of his own characters"; Forain, being "sold up"; Whistler praising his own works in tones "so loving and caressing that to find superlatives in praise to cap his own" was embarrassing, and yet being tragically aware of his own deficiencies as an artist. Mr. Rothenstein knew Whistler intimately.

When the narrative passes to England, there is Beardsley, "an agate-like mind almost too polished in its sparkling hardness," and with an amazing gift for concentration, living in a room in Pimlico with walls distempered a violent orange. At Oxford there is the circle of York Powell, an Icelandic scholar, an authority on Roman law and boxing, whose mind was "a jungle of knowledge." Pater appears, looking surprisingly like a retired artillery officer, and with a disconcerting habit of pretending ignorance in subjects on which he was perfectly informed; and Max Beerbohm, who wrote an article once a week, and asked little more of life than to be able to dine at Solferino's, take a few hansoms and send a few telegrams.

The enthusiasms, the controversies, the bickerings, the queer disapprovals and approvals of those days, Mr. Rothenstein recalls with gentle tolerance and shrewd judgment. It is all so amusing now, because it was so important then. When he first met Cunninghame Graham, he wrote home excitedly that he had met a Socialist. What a Socialist, with his long, thick red hair standing up on end, his twirled moustachios, his aristocratic demeanor, entering the room with "the swagger of a gaucho and the elegance of a swordsman!" Of Shaw, whose generosity Mr. Rothenstein greatly admired, he noted that he supported every gallant cause and that his "cap though of Jaeger was worn as gaily as motley." Yeats regarded Mr. Rothenstein suspiciously, suspecting him of irreverence before the cabala and the fairies, while the engraver was amused by the friendship of Yeats and Moore. He writes: "Yeats was the Pied Piper who played George Moore into Dublin and the Irish mountains." If Mr. Rothenstein could not remember a brilliant saying, he knows how to write one.

One can indicate only slightly the richness of this penetrating and spirited book. Mr. Rothenstein knew everybody who was anybody in the artistic and literary world and his memories are woven skillfully together with his own personality, which, though it was of considerable account, is kept engagingly in the middle-distance. He is always there, drawing the portraits of his famous contemporaries; dining with the eccentric great; visiting the inspired poor; bringing in food to Verlaine in his lodgings, and tactfully getting him away from Oxford after the reading of his verses before trouble broke; admiring Whistler but not toadying to him; putting Pennell's back up; seeing Wilde after his fall—he is in everything. Not the peeping Boswell—far from it. His chapters are real character studies and make an important commentary on the ideas and the period. He has his own work and scattered through the pages are some interesting comments on it, on the growth of an artist sprung from an inartistic provincial family and making his own way in the world.

A large number of Mr. Rothenstein's own drawings are well reproduced in this volume, which has been made with outstanding dignity and taste by the publishers. There is another volume to come; but will "after 1900" compare with the fortunte golden years before?

V. S. P.

Punishment or Redemption?

The Crime of Punishment, by Margaret Wilson. London: Jonathan Cape. 10s. 6d. net. New York: Harcourt Brace. $3.
Boys in Trouble, by Mrs. Le Mesurier. London: Murray. 6s. net.

"IT SEEMS that what we need more than anything else is to cleanse our minds from the idea of judicially exacting suffering for wrongdoing, to realize that our habit of punishment is as great an evil as any crime," writes Margaret Wilson in the closing sentence of her illuminating book on the English and American penal systems. The words might equally serve as a keynote to Mrs. Le Mesurier's study of the treatment of adolescent crime in England. Both writers are especially qualified by practical experience to deal with their subjects; both approach it in the same spirit, if from a slightly different angle. The result is something much more constructive than a mere indictment of legal punishment; for each woman, out of the wealth of her experience, is able to make sound proposals for reform based upon the belief that, as Miss Wilson puts it, there are no criminals, only human beings who, to quote Mrs. Le Mesurier, "have taken a wrong turning."

In "The Crime of Punishment," the author makes the interesting statement that the fact of coming to live in an English prison as the wife of the Governor revolutionized her views of criminals. That this illumination should have come to her through knowledge obtained behind the scenes of an English prison, lends all the more weight to her subsequent comparison between the English and the American penal systems greatly to the disadvantage of the latter. Her account of the state of feeling all over the prison, just before an execution was to take place, is one of the most dramatic passages in the book.

Penal Reform

Enlightened people will not need to read her summary of former and worse barbarities in order to focus their sympathies on penal reform at the present time; nor does she allow the English reader to feel complacent, either for that reason or because of her repeated emphasis on the decrease of crime in England, since its punishments grew less brtual, and the corresponding increase in America owing to the opposite policy. In the chapter headed "We seek a better way," she makes her appeal especially to women and especially on the grounds of their professed Christianity. They should ask, she tells them, both lawyers and clergy "whether the precepts of Jesus were wrong, or our courts."

Condemning the publicity given to criminal affairs, she calls upon women to honor those newspapers, like The Christian Science Monitor, that "do not make crime irrevocable and deprive the young of their hope of undoing their folly." And, of course, she names evils, like the inequality of sentences for the same offense, long sentences, overcrowding of prisons, that should be removed at once without waiting for society to become regenerated.

The Human Side

As the first woman visitor to the Boys' Prison at Wandsworth, and now, after eight years' work, director of the valuable work of other women in the same sphere, Mrs. Le Mesurier is in close touch with the human side of a problem that the average citizen knows nothing about. Her work has convinced her that there is no such thing as a criminal type, that some boys may suffer from temperamental instability and be more affected by demoralizing conditions and surroundings than others; but that 85 per cent of adolescent boys who get into trouble are "normal both in body and mind," and that "one of the things which we ought not to do to any young person is to send him to prison." Without sentiment she shows how birching is no deterrent, but indeed proves to have the contrary effect, while detention in prison seems to make of these young offenders nothing but "a stage army" in which the same faces recur again and again.

She, too, apeals to the "common sense and generous sympathies of plain men and women" to come to the aid of what is really a matter "bearing closely on everyday family life," and one that may be called largely an education problem. One of her suggested alternatives to prison for boys who "have taken a wrong turning" is that they should be given some task to occupy their playtime, and that, certainly up to the age of 18 and preferably to 21, they should be dealt with under the Probation and Borstal Acts which have shown such excellent results.

Meanwhile, if boys must be detained at all, she warmly appeals for the establishment of investigation centers, away from prison surroundings, where all remanded boys shall be sent before conviction. Many people will be unaware that there is at present in England no remand home for adolescents, and only one boys' prison where the young offender can be separated from the adult criminal. Like Margaret Wilson's book, "Boys in Prison" is a challenge to Christianity.

EVELYN SHARP.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Begirt With Battlements

WE HAVE re-fortified our ivory tower. This may or may not have been necessary, but we wanted to be on the safe side—like Caspar Milquetoast, now preserved to posterity by Simon & Schuster in a tome called "The Timid Soul."

The occasion for our retreat and castellation was the receipt of a letter from Louis Adamic: "Referring to your review of my book 'Dynamite' in the Monitor recently, I trust that you safely returned to your ivory tower."

Now just what do you suppose he meant by that? We had looked upon our notice of the book as quite kindly. But you never can tell about doctrinaires. They sometimes have a quaint sense of fun. So we thought it wise to make tracks for our alabaster domes and silver spires, and to deepen our moats before mounting blazing terrace upon terrace.

* * *

There, while we strolled serene pavilions bright, we beheld, to the southwest, a dream-spire that far overtopped our own. So, forgetful of danger, we deserted our bastioned walls to make for this new marvel. And when we had gazed upon it from a favorable vantage-point, we ceased to care for security. To look at the latest peak in New York's skyline is recompense for any risk.

It does not concern us that the mooring post for dirigibles at the top of the Empire State building is the highest point reached by a structure raised by man. Nor that the permanent population within those walls will be about 40,000. In another year, no doubt, there will be in New York a taller office building which will contain more human beings. What does interest us is that out of a welter of architectural experiment there has emerged, fortuitously or by design, a building that satisfies us as a work of art.

* * *

This result has not been produced without antecedents, any more than was the "Last Supper" or the Fifth Symphony. For years the New York skyline as a whole has been an enchantment, but few of its items have given artistic pleasure. The tide seemed to turn toward beauty when—merely because of building laws—the set-back building was introduced. But even then an unwillingness to rely on structural line, a perverse hankering to ornament beauty, drove men to set up vulgar monstrosities.

In the Empire State building, it seems to us, a masterpiece has come into being. When we arrived in New York, the scaffolding still concealed the tiny (200 feet high) tower which tips the main shaft. Even then the exquisite beauty of the thing was apparent. But a day or two later the dome was in place and the scaffolding down. Then you caught your breath as you received the full effect of loveliness.

* * *

This beauty derives from a classic simplicity. There is no decoration. The building is in the form of an enormous monument, with a wide-spreading base from which upsprings a slender spire culminating in a tower with a silvered dome. The beauty is that of line and proportion. It is enhanced by the glint of silver-colored facings and by slight shoulders which assist the eye in its ascent.

Our hotel window was so situated that this masterwork was framed between two buildings which once had seemed high. To look upon it there, especially in the rays of the morning sun, was to experience an authentic æsthetic emotion akin to that aroused by a great symphony or a great book. On this trip we heard an opera—"Wozzeck"—which marks a peak of music, heard Toscanini conduct the Fourth Symphony of Sibelius and the "Don Quixote" of Strauss, saw several plays and visited a couple of art galleries. The memory of the Empire State building overwhelms them all.

* * *

As for the plays, two of them we had already read, and the stage presentations confirmed our belief that the correct thing is to read plays and see them too. They were "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" and "Once in a Lifetime." In both, the playwrights received able assistance. In the Hart-Connolly study of the Hollywood Art Colony, Jean Dixon sharpened with voice and expression each of her very grateful lines. And in the Besier comedy—which by the way is out (Little Brown) in a new illustrated edition—Miss Cornell satisfies us that after all she has not forgotten how to act. And as for the galleries, we did not overlook the blazing cow at the Independents, nor fail to respond to Ralph Flint's imaginative visualizations of Rocky Places at his one-man show.

* * *

But what is New York, you ask, without The World? It is just what Boston is, or any other town in which you had been in the habit of reading that newspaper—as lonely as a "Wagnerian Locale." Only The Times or The Herald Tribune may be left at your door, now; you can't even go out and buy a World. In the afternoon you may buy a newspaper which carries the name of The World at its masthead. Don't imagine it is The World. We simply cannot read The World-Telegram. We doubt if we should visit New York again—but for the Empire State building.

The Lincolns Firsthand

Tad Lincoln's Father, by Julia Taft Bayne. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.

LINCOLN lore from the memory of one who knew him can never be amiss, for it all helps in the long run toward the right construction of an inadequately visualized figure. Julia Taft Bayne, who was an intimate visitor at the White House in her girlhood, has written down in "Tad Lincoln's Father" her recollections of Lincoln as he appeared in the eyes of the children of his household and their friends.

Mrs. Bayne's father, Judge H. N. Taft, was a New Yorker, appointed by President Buchanan to be chief examiner in the Patent Office. The Tafts lived not far from the White House and when Mrs. Lincoln, newly arrived, discovered that the Taft boys were about the same age as her Willie and Tad, she arranged that Bud and Holly Taft, with sister Julie in charge, should come to play at the White House. Thus began an intimacy that lasted about a year.

Many delightful and youthfully amusing incidents of that year have been recalled by Mrs. Bayne. The four boys, a spirited crew, were allowed a degree of liberty in the White House that seems almost incomprehensible. It was, indeed, a little shocking to the conservative Tafts, especially to the 16-year-old Julie, so carefully educated to young-ladyhood. Of them all Tad, aged eight, was the most unruly. Willie, Mrs. Bayne, declares, was pure gold, but in Tad there must have been a generous admixture of earth—surely of grit. The Lincoln policy of parental control was, "Let the children have a good time." "The Madam," as Mrs. Lincoln was called by the White House staff, had her way in most respects, but could not bear to cross her children. As for the President, he was patience personified with them.

At that, patience must almost have ceased to be a virtue. Mrs. Bayne recalls Tad waving a Confederate flag behind his father when the President was reviewing some troops from the portico of the White House; Tad singing "Old Abe Lincoln came out of the wilderness"; Tad playing ball in the vestibule of the White House and smashing a great mirror. Breaking in on Cabinet meetings was condoned by his father, and their mother allowed her boys and their two chums to attend a state dinner.

As for Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, the writer's memory is full of affection. To her the President was neither the man of destiny nor the awkward and ridiculous figure that he semed in different eyes; but a good, uncle-like person, somewhat quizzical, but always smiling and kind to "little Julie." Mrs Lincoln was equally kind, but Mrs. Bayne does not disguise the picture of a self-willed woman with imperfect emotional control.

These reminiscences are lively and well organized. Mrs. Bayne tells a story well and paints a picture that is clear and bright. In our own time she gives us the Lincoln family at first hand.

Renaissance Actors

Italian Actors of the Renaissance, by Winifred Smith. New York: Coward-McCann. $3.50.

CONTINUING the investigations of which her book on the "Commedia dell'Arte" was the outgrowth nearly 20 years ago, Professor Smith has now produced what is not so much a single monograph as a series of brief studies of various phases of theatrical life and activity in Italy during the Cinquecento, supplementary to her larger work. There is, as the author admits, little that is "original" in her subject-matter, nor does she claim that her inquiry into the material existing in Italian archives is exhaustive.

She has, however, delved therein to good purpose; for her chief intent is to set forth the conditions in which the theatrical folk lived, both those who formed themselves into independent troupes and those who were dependent upon wealthy patrons. The former possessed the historic significance of being precursors of the actors of a later period; but the latter were, on the whole, more typical of the Renaissance. As in England, so in Italy, these actors were legally servants in the household of one or another noble family; but the Italian actors were in a far less agreeable position than their English confrères.

The position as Lord So-and-So's servants was an advantage to the English companies, for they performed under a license which did much to protect them from interference by local authorities. The Italian companies, on the other hand, were not so much servants as serfs, in some cases treated with a modicum of kindliness but more often oppressed by their masters. Over them hung constantly the shadow of poverty-stricken years when they might be turned off, considered no longer attractive or talented enough to grace some great nobleman's court.

Mantua was a conspicuous center of dramatic activity, and Miss Smith gives us much information about the splendid theatrical entertainments of that brilliant court. Two chapters are devoted to Giambattista Andreini, whose reputation in the history of European drama is by no means so great as it deserves to be. He was not only an actor, but a theatrical innovator of extraordinary ingenuity; and to him are due various devices and "machines" which, long after his own times, were admired as novelties in France and England.

'Lost Tribes'

The Lost Tribes a Myth, by Allen H. Godbey. Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press. $7.50.

THE first impression of the reader of this volume is of the great labor involved in its authorship, both in the actual preparation of the manuscript and in the even larger labor involved in the research. While professedly a volume for the layman, it will be read only by those who are deeply interested in the much-discussed question, "What became of the lost tribes of Israel?"

Dr. Godbey cuts this Gordian knot by declaring, out of hand, that there were no tribes to be lost; that is to say, he denies that there was a distinct race of people, "The Chosen People," who, as has been commonly believed, were in part dispersed and scattered to the four corners of the globe. He invokes the authority of many distinguished scholars to prove his thesis. Ethnology and anthropology are appealed to in order to disprove the generally accepted belief that there was a race of distinctive type called Jews or Hebrews. Rather, he holds, they were an amalgamation of many races, a mixture of many contemporaneous peoples; and he cites the apparently indisputable fact that the physiognomy generally accepted as the distinctive Jewish was in fact Assyrian, and probably a mixed type, made up of many races.

The author quotes with approval Dr. R. N. Solomon, an accomplished Jewish biologoist, whose volume, "What Became of the Philistines," published under the auspices of the Palestine Exploration Fund, is generally accepted as authoritative. Dr. Solomon declares that no one racial type includes even a majority of Jews today; and points to the fact that, in pre-exilic times, there was general intermarriage of the Abraham-Israel clans with the older inhabitants of Palestine. This means that the segregate ethnic Israel of the lost tribes hunter was no Yahwist ideal of that period. He recognizes at least three different racial groups, the native Palestinians, the Hittites and the Amorites, all of which mingled with the Hebrew clans.

And again in the concluding paragraph of chapter VII, which summarizes his findings, Dr. Godbey says: "The Lost Tribe hunter with a prepossession as to the facial singularity of the Jew has to acknowledge millions of Jews whom he would not take to be such from their lineaments. The effort to explain all types by clinging to a tradition of genealogic descent is sure to meet historic crag after crag upon which to be wrecked."

There was no distinctive type of Jew, either ethnologic or anthropologic, he concludes. Therefore, there could not have been 10 tribes of a distinctive type which were lost. The Jewish people included a complexity of races at the time of the occupancy of Palestine. Since the dispersal, this complexity has been partly immersed in further mixture with the many races with whom they have been thrown.

At the end of the volume are many pictures of typical Jews and allied peoples which seem to prove the thesis. While many, perhaps, will disagree with Dr. Godbey's conclusions, it seems that perusal of this highly interesting and worthy volume should occasion a careful review of the premises upon which contrary conclusions have been based.

ALBERT P. GILMORE.

E. Wingfield-Stratford's "Those Earnest Victorians" (Morrow), reviewed in these columns Nov. 25, 1930, is published in England by George Routledge under the title, "The Victorian Tragedy."

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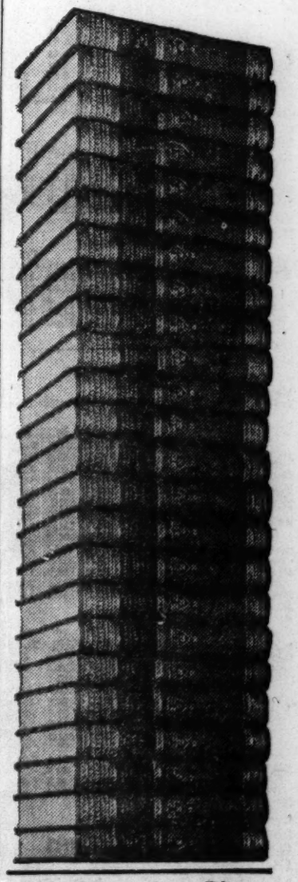

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NEW CHARM for YOUR HOME

Isn't it wonderful how a visit to the shops and stores will stimulate new ideas for adding beauty to your home?

You make the most interesting discoveries as you absorb the charm of new lamps, chairs, tables and lounges. You seem to picture them in your home and find joy in imagining the effect.

If you admire the art and craftsmanship of bygone years, you will probably find greatest pleasure in the antiques shops. Here you wander, looking at piece after piece until you find the one thing that completely captivates you.

Why not plan a shopping trip now, in advance of the Spring redecorating season? See the newest ideas in furniture, floor coverings, lamps and decorating accessories.

Consult the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor before taking your tour. Four hundred and ninety-three dealers in furniture, furnishings and draperies advertise in the Monitor. In addition there are over 300 rug dealers, upholsterers, antiques shops and interior decorators. Look for the announcements of the stores nearest you.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

PRICES GAIN MOMENTUM ON THE DOWNSIDE

Large Scale Selling of Stocks and Closing Tone Is Heavy

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Less encouraging reports from the steel industry accelerated the decline in the stock market today.

The downward momentum gained in the bear drives late yesterday was maintained in large-scale selling, the turnover for the two-hour trading period approximating 2,000,000 shares.

Losses of a point or more embraced most of the list, while several important issues dropped 2 to 3 points, including American Can, American Telephone, General Motors, Bethlehem Steel, Electric Power & Light, North American, Johns-Manville, Allied Chemical and American Water Works.

The utilities were heavily sold, Consolidated Gas dropping 4 points. The decline in General Motors carried du Pont off 4, and Worthington Pump, Foster Wheeler and Vanadium lost as much. Auburn Auto fell back 14. Such issues as U. S. Steel, Radio, Radio Keith and General Electric lost a point or more. Rails were neglected.

The week-end estimate of next week's steel mill operations in the Youngstown area, indicating a reduction from 51 to 48 per cent of capacity, helped the bear cause. An unexpected slump in orders for automobile sheets was said to have caused a curtailment of operations by some of the smaller makers.

Furthermore, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors, was quoted as expressing a very conservative attitude toward business prospects. He looked for good business in 1932 and 1933, but felt that it would be a hard pull this year.

In the budget of adverse news, also, was further heaviness in copper metal. Considerable speculative metal was said to have been sold at 9¾ cents a pound, off ¼ of a cent, and only ¼ above the low of the present century, touched last fall. Silver, however, pushed up ⅛ of a cent an ounce to 29¼ cents.

The weekly trade reports were mildly cheerful, pointing out that the approach of Easter had brought the best week in retail trade so far this year.

Next Wednesday, April 1, will be the first big dividend payment date of the year, and estimates of total payments are around $500,000,000. This is expected to help the bond market, and may bring some investment buying into stocks.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
May	10.88	10.89	10.80	10.80	10.83	
July	11.12	11.13	11.03	11.03	11.06	
October	11.42	11.42	11.33	11.33	11.37	
December	11.61	11.61	11.49	11.49	11.53	
January	11.67	11.67	11.58	11.58	11.62	

Spots 10.80, down 5 points. Tone at close quiet.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
March	5.69	5.74	5.63	5.74	5.71	
May	5.74	5.79	5.74	5.79	5.76	
July	5.83	5.88	5.83	5.88	5.85	
October	5.94	5.99	5.94	5.99	5.96	
December	6.03	6.07	6.03	6.07	6.04	
January	6.06	6.11	6.05	6.11	6.08	

Spots 5.88, up 3 points. Tone at close quiet. Sales 4000; (American) 2300.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
May	10.96	10.96	10.87	10.87	10.93	
July	11.19	11.20	11.10	11.10	11.19	
October	11.48	11.48	11.43	11.43	11.49	
December	11.68	11.68	11.59	11.59	11.66	
January	11.74	11.76	11.74	11.74		

Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
May	10.88	10.89	10.79	10.79	11.86	
July	11.11	11.12	11.03	11.03	11.09	
October	11.40	11.41	11.34	11.34	11.38	
December	11.58	11.58	11.51	11.51	11.56	
January	11.65	11.66	11.58	11.58	11.63	

Tone at close quiet.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1930, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Today	128.2	*93.7	189.9	133.7
Previous day	131.1	94.5	195.2	136.7
Week ago	137.1	95.8	201.8	142.1
Month ago	137.9	103.7	193.9	142.4
Year ago	183.3	140.4	263.2	197.3
Two years ago	217.5	132.0	213.0	202.7
Three years ago	159.1	124.4	138.7	150.0
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.3
Low (1931)	118.6	94.5	159.3	122.8
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	112.9	86.4	146.5	114.7
High (1929)	252.8	167.8	353.1	252.3
Low (1929)	141.3	117.7	156.3	140.2

BONDS	10 Industrls.	10 R'r'ds	10 Util.	30 Total
Today	78.6	*101.7	100.8	96.7
Previous day	87.7	102.8	100.8	96.9
Week ago	88.5	102.2	101.1	97.3
Month ago	89.2	104.3	100.0	97.8
Year ago	94.5	106.3	99.5	100.1
Two years ago	94.3	103.0	97.1	98.1
Three years ago	96.6	108.8	101.0	102.1
High (1931)	90.4	105.7	101.1	98.7
Low (1931)	86.8	101.8	98.4	96.2
High (1930)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930)	83.3	97.3	96.6	92.6
High (1929)	95.3	106.0	99.6	99.9
Low (1929)	90.4	100.8	96.0	96.3

*New 1931 low.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
March	.80⅜	.80⅞	.80½	.80½	— ⅛
May	.82⅜	.82½	.82⅜	.82⅜	— ¼
July	.60¾	.61¼	.59¾	.59⅞	— ¼
Corn					
March	.60½	.60⅝	.60	.60¼	— ⅛
May	.62½	.62¾	.61⅝	.61⅞	— ⅜
Oats					
March	.30½	.30⅝	.30⅜	.30½	
May	.32¼	.32⅜	.32	.32⅛	
Lard					
March	8.85	8.85	8.80	8.80	
May	8.87	8.87	8.82	8.82	

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Weak; pivotal industrials drop 2 to 4 points.

Bonds: Heavy; Australians rally.

Curb: Weak; utilities and specialties heavily sold.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; Canadian sags.

Cotton: Easier; lower stock market.

Sugar: Lower; trade selling.

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Several hundred tons of copper for prompt delivery offered by second hands at 9¾ cents. Custom smelters still quote 10 cents

LONDON MONEY RATES

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—Money today was 2½ per cent; discount rates—short bills 2⅝ per cent; three months 2 1/16@2⅛ per cent.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Mar. 28	Mar. 27
14¼	9	.6	Abitibi	400	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
52	39	.6	Abitibi pf	400	42⅝	41½	41⅝	42¼
23½	16⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	1500	20⅜	20¼	20¼	20⅞
33½	22½	.2	Adams Mill	300	31½	31¼	31½	31¼
20½	5⅛		Adv-Rumely	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
	⅜		Ahumada	1000	½	½	½	½
100⅜	92½	.3†	Air Reduc	3300	95¼	93¾	94⅞	94⅜
10⅜	6½	.60	Airway El	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
97⅜	7	.40	Alaska Jun	12600	11⅝	10⅞	11	11½
8½	6½		Albany PWP	100	8	8	8	8
48¼	40	1.80†	Allegh Stl	100	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
12⅝	7⅜		Alleghany	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
59½	39¾	5½	Alleghany pf	100	49	49	49	50
182⅜	147¼	.68	Allied Chem	7900	153	148¾	150	152⅜
42¾	32⅝	.3	Allis-Chal	400	35½	34⅝	34⅝	35½
18⅞	15	.2	AL Port Cem	400	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
23	17½	.2	Amerada	400	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
62¾	54⅝	3†	Am Bk Note	200	197⅛	197½	197½	198
29¾	20		Am Ag Ch of Del	100	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	58
17⅞	8		Am Beet S pf	200	23¾	22¾	22¾	
12⅜	8		Am Br Bov	100	15	15	15	
63	45⅛	.7	Am Br Bv pf	400	9¼	8⅞	9	9½
129⅜	106¼	4†	Am Can	10	50	50	50	
98⅜	77	.3	Am Car & F	19200	124⅝	121¼	123	124⅛
48⅜	38¼	.2†	Am Chain	200	32½	32½	32½	33
60	53⅛		Am Chicle	1200	45¾	45⅛	45⅛	46
21¾	14¼	1.40	Am Colortype	10	60	60	60	
14½	8¾	1.60†	Am Com Alc	400	19	18½	18½	19¼
33⅛	19		Am European	400	9	8¾	9	9
51¾	26¾		Am & E Pw	32500	43⅜	41¾	41⅝	43⅜
70½	67½		Am & FP 2pf	400	70	69½	69½	70½
10⅜	6¼		Am Hawaii	100	7	7	7	
31⅜	23¾	3†	Am Hide	100	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅝
26	18½	2†	Am Ice	200	30	29¾	29¾	
1½	⅝		Am Int Corp	2900	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	19⅜
12	6		Am La Fr	6900	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
30⅜	20¾	.2	Am Lt Fr pf	10	8	8	8	9
23⅜	16⅝		Am Mach	100	27	27	27	27
39⅞	19	.7	Am Metals	400	20	19½	20	20¼
64⅞	45	1†	Am Nat G pf	10	19	19	19	19½
84¾	80	.5	Am Pw&Lt	2200	55	53	53	55½
21½	15½	1	Am P&L pf st	400	84	83	84	
12¾			Am Radiat	7600	19⅛	18⅜	18⅜	19¼
37⅜	26½	.2	Am Repub	100	8½	8½	8½	9
66	57	.5	Am Roll Mill	2500	30	29	29	30
1⅜	⅜		Am Saf Raz	400	58	57½	57½	58¼
102⅜	83½	.6	Am Ship	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
58½	40½	.4	Am Smelt	600	101	101	101	
138	129	.7	Am Smelt pf	2100	45¼	44	44	45½
3	2½		Am Solvents	100	137⅜	137⅜	137⅜	138½
31¼	25	.3	Am Stl Fnd	800	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
113	110	.7	Am Stl F pf	100	26	26	26	26
60	42¾	.5	Am Sugar	70	111	111	111	111
201¾	176¼	.9	Am Tel&T	300	56⅜	54¼	54¼	57⅛
80¾	53¾	.3	Am Wat W	9300	193¼	190¼	190¼	193¾
117⅛	67⅜		Am Wool	3900	69	66⅜	67½	69½
39⅛	21		Am Wool pf	500	9	8¾	8¾	9
4	2		Am Writ ct	300	34¼	33	33	34⅜
8¾	4½		Am Zinc	400	21½	21½	21½	3
40¾	26		Am Zinc pf	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
26¼	22	1	Anac Mine	400	38	38	38	38
43¼		2.93†	Anaconda	100	26	26	26	26
28	27	2.40	Anchor Cap	3500	111½	111	111	111½
18	15½	2	Arch Dan	500	30	30	30	
72	49	.7	Armour D pf	400	53	53	53	53¼
4⅞	2⅜		Arm Ill A	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2⅛	1¾		Arm Ill B	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
47	24¼	.7	Arm Ill pf	100	25	25	25	
7⅜	3⅝		Arnold Cons	400	6	5½	5½	7
28⅞	19⅞	.4	Asso Apparl	500	22½	22	22⅜	22¾
29⅜	22	2†	Asso Dry G	1400	25⅜	24¼	24½	26
203⅜	178⅛	10	Atchison	100	97	97	97	
120	103½	7†	Atl Coast L	900	187	184	185	186
23⅝	18	1	Atl Refin	100	162	102	102	103
54	42	4	Atlas Pwd	200	42	42	42	43
13½	8⅞	.8	Atlas Stores	2000	19	18¾	18¾	19⅛
251½	101½	48	Auburn Auto	6500	238½	223½	223½	237¼
2⅜	1		Auto Sales	100	1½	1½	1½	
6⅛	3		Aviation	300	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝

—B—

27⅞	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	1100	25¾	25¼	25¼	26
104½	88½	7	Baldwin pf	80	100	100	100	100
87⅞	68⅛	5	Balt & O	1800	74½	73¾	73¾	75
66¾	56½	3½	Bangor & A	300	60½	60	60	60½
14½	11¼	1	Barnsdall A	900	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11⅞
81	65	4	Beatrice	100	77	76	76	77
60	50	3	Beechnut	100	59	59	59	59
25½	16⅞	1	Beadix	8100	22¾	21½	21½	22⅝
46¼	32¼	2	Best & Co	1400	43¼	42½	42½	43¼
70⅝	45⅝	2	Beth Steel	26300	58⅜	56⅜	57¼	59½
123⅞	114½	9†	Beth Steel pf	100	123	123	123	123½
29	24	2½	Blaw Knox	500	26	25½	25½	27
39	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	1200	37½	35¾	36¾	38
78⅜	67⅛	.3†	Borden	2000	73½	72⅝	73⅜	73½
31⅜	20⅛		Borg Warner	9000	27½	26⅝	26⅞	27½
22⅜	16½	1.50	Briggs	14000	20¾	20	20	20¾
24½	16½	2	Briggs & Stir	100	23	22¼	22¼	23
69⅜	58¾	4	Bkyn Man T	1900	64	63	63	64½
129⅜	103	5	Bkyn Un G	300	120	118	118	120¼
20⅞	14¼	1	Bucyrus	400	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17¾
13	9	1	Budd Wheel	700	10⅞	10¼	10¼	10¾
23	11¾		Bullard	400	16	15¼	15¼	16¼
15⅜	11¼	1½	Bulova Watch	400	22¾	21¾	21¾	23
32¼	21¼	1	Burroughs	700	28⅜	28¼	28¾	29½
31	23¾	2½	Bush Term	100	26	26	26	27
113	109	7	Bush Big pf	10	110	110	110	112¾
1¾	1		Butte & Sup	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
20⅜	12¼		Butterick	900	16	14¼	14¼	16½
69¾	37⅜		Byers	4000	53½	50⅛	50⅛	53½

—C—

53	41	4	Calif Pack	100	41	41	41	42
16⅜	13¾		Campbell	400	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅝
43⅜	36¾		Cali & Ariz	100	40	40	40	40⅛
11¼	8		Calu & Hecla	100	9	9	9	
40¼	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	3500	36¾	35¾	35¾	37⅜
45⅜	38½	2½	Can Pac	2000	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	41⅝
16	13⅛		Capital Adm	100	14⅞	14¾	14¾	14¾
131½	81¾	6	Case Thresh	11000	113¼	108½	108¾	114½
53½	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	4000	44⅞	43½	43⅞	44⅝
14⅜	5½		Celotex ct	1300	10½	10	10	10⅜
30⅛	22½	2	Celotex	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¾
7¼	2¼		Cerro de P	400	24	23⅝	23⅝	24
23¼	12	1.80	Cerro-Teed	200	43¾	43¾	45	46½
54⅝	40	3	Checker Cab	100	14	14	14	14
46½	39½	2½	Ches Corp	900	46	45	45	46½
7⅜	6⅛		Ches & Ohio	1800	41¼	41	41¼	41⅝
31⅝	23¾	3†	Chi Gt West	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
26	18½	2†	Chi G W pf	1100	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜
15⅜	9½		Chi M&SP	900	23½	23⅛	23⅛	23⅝
116	103	7	Chi M&SP pf	400	10½	9⅞	9⅞	10¼
15⅛	10⅜		Chi & NW pf	200	113½	113½	113½	
35	23¾		Chi NPeu pf	1300	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞
65½	47¼	5	Chi RI	100	24½	24¼	24¼	24⅝
23	20	3	Chi Yel Cab	400	58¼	57¾	57¾	58½
33¾	25½	2.40	Childs	10	23	23	23	
31¾	22⅝	1	Chrysler	1500	29½	28½	29	29⅞
373⅜	351⅜	3.60	City Ice	6500	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	22½
87½	77⅛	6½	City Ice pf	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	36⅜
4⅜	2¾		City Stores	100	87½	87½	87½	87⅞
17⅞	14		Col Bca Oil	1300	3½	3½	3½	3½
50½	47	2½	Coca Cola	200	9	9	9	9
17⅜	9		Colgate Palm	400	160	159½	159½	160½
9	6		Collins&A	400	48¼	47½	47½	48¾
23⅜	13¼	2	Colum Gas	200	14	13	13	14½
109⅛	100⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	1100	108⅛	107¾	108	108⅛
163⅜	73¼		Com Edison	300	85	83	83⅞	108
237⅛	185⅛	2	Com Cred	3500	111½	111	111½	111½
85¾	76½	6½	Com Cr pf	500	20	19½	19½	20
90	82	6	Com Inv Tr Co pf	30	85⅛	85	85⅛	
34	25	1.60†	Com Inv Tr	100	88	88	88	88½
8	27⅛		Com Inv war	400	30¾	30¼	30¼	31
21½	15⅛	1	Com Sol	100	5	5	5	5
12	8		Commwlth So	3000	18¼	17¾	17¾	18¼
100⅜	91½	6	Commwlth So pf	7500	10⅜	10	10⅛	10¼
26	15		Commwlth So pf	4000	99⅞	99½	99½	100
15	6		Congoleum	1100	12¼	11	11¾	12¾
187⅜	153¼	2	Con Film	500	8½	8	8	8⅝
109⅜	82⅛	4	Con Film pf	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	17¾
104⅜	90⅛	5	Cons Gas	4000	104¼	101¼	101⅝	105
157⅛	151¼	1	Con Gas pf	400	13⅜	11¼	11¼	13⅜
30	17¾		Con Laundries	500	19½	19½	19½	19¾
3⅜	2¼		Con Textile	400	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
77⅛	67	8	Cont Bak A	600	25	24⅝	25	25¼
62¾	47	2½	Cont Bak B	1600	66½	64¾	65⅞	67½
17⅛	10½	1	Cont Can	3000	59½	58¼	58⅝	59¾
51⅞	41	2.40	Cont Dia Fib	400	14¼	14	14	14¼
4½	2¾		Cont Ins	900	47	46¾	46¾	47
12	9⅛		Cont oMtors	300	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
12	7½		Cont Oil	1400	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9¾
86⅝	78½	3†	Cont Shares	1200	73¼	71½	73¼	73½
18	16⅛		Cream of Wh	700	12⅜	11⅝	12¼	12⅜
16⅛	8		Crosley	500	33½	32⅝	33¼	33⅝
5	2½	5†	Crucible	100	50	50	50	50½
			Cuba Cane Prod	400	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17¾
4	2⅜		Cudahy	200	47	47	47	47
8½	3⅞		Curtiss Wr	1700	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
41	28		Curtiss Wr A	900	6⅝	6	6	6⅜
			Cutler	800	28⅞	28	28	29½

—D—

23	13½		Davidson	300	18⅛	18	18	18⅛
102	74	4	Del Lac&W	200	76	76	76	76
195	175	8	Del Edison	200	186	186	186	
23	14⅞		Diamond M	2500	20	19	19	20¼
26	24⅜		Diamond M pf	200	25½	25⅜	25⅜	25¾
23½	14⅞	1.20	Dome Mines	1600	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	12¼
107	83¼	4†	Dom Stores	200	22	21½	21½	23
			Dupont	4500	97⅞	95	95	98½

—E—

185¾	143⅜	5†	East Kodak	2000	165	163½	164	164¼
217⅜	123¼	1.60	Eaton Axle	500	19¾	19½	19½	20
69	35½		Eitington pf	100	65	65	65	
74⅜	50⅜	6	Elec Auto Lit	6500	67	63½	64	66¼
37⅜	21½		Elec Boat	600	33	33	33	34
60⅜	38¼	1	Elec P&L	8000	55¼	52⅜	52⅜	55½
108⅛	100	7	Elec P&L pf	100	107¼	107¼	107¼	
66	50⅞	5	Elec Sto Bat	200	64½	64½	64½	64⅝
2¾	1		Emer-Br A	100	2	2	2	
49	38	2.40	Eng P S	100	46	46	46	46
98	93	6	Eng PS pf	200	97	97	97	
35⅜	30¼	2½	Equit Bldg	100	30½	30½	30½	
39¾	28		Erie	1900	64	63	63	64¼
12⅜	9		Eureka Vac	600	29	28	28	29⅞
8⅝	4⅝		Evans Auto L	100	7	7	7	7⅛

—F—

22¾	15½		Fed Dept St	700	20⅜	20¾	20⅜	
30	20	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	400	26¼	26	26¼	
56¼	46¼	2.40	Fidelity Ins	400	51¼	48½	48½	51¼
95	85¼	6½	Fleme pf	10	93	93	93	52
19¾	16	1	Firestone	200	16⅞	16½	16⅞	17
63	56½	6	Firestone pf	300	60½	60½	60⅝	60⅞
7⅜	3		Fisk Rubber	400	3¼	3	3¼	
35½	26½	3	Fisk Rub Ipf	70	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅜	12		Florsheim S	100	28½	28½	28½	28½
64½	41½	2	Follansbee B	100	16	16	16	
32½	22¼		Foster & Wh	5900	56½	52¾	53⅝	57
17½	4⅞		Fourth Nat Inv	200	28⅝	28⅛	28½	29
38⅜	25⅜	4	Foundation	100	14	14	14	15
43¼	28½	3	Fox A	6100	35⅝	34	35	36
			Freeport Tx	6100	38½	36⅝	37	38½

—G—

2⅜	⅞		Garner M	700	1	1	1	1
77⅝	41½		Gen Am Inv	500	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
73⅛	57⅝	5	Gen Am Tk	47	24¼	24	24	24¼
9½	6¼		Gen Asphalt	390	43	41⅜	42	42⅞
13	7		Gen Bronze	200	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
65	40¼	7	Gen Cable	100	10	10	10	
54⅜	41⅞	1.60	Gen Cable pf	50	50	50	50	
55⅝	47¾	3	Gen Foods	26700	50¼	49⅜	49⅜	50¾
76⅝	54	6	Gen G&E cv pf	2200	53	52¼	52¼	53
8⅜	4½	.30	Gen G&E A	200	75½	75	75	75
90	72	7	Gen G&E 7%	4700	77	75	77	77
50	44	3†	Gen Mills	10	82	82	82	82
48	35⅛	3	Gen Motors	380	47⅝	47¼	47⅝	48¼
23	14⅞	6a	Gen Pub Svc	42900	44½	42¼	42⅝	44⅝
15½	8¼		Gen Thestre	1400	19⅝	19	19	20½
84½	68	5	Gen Ry Sig	2300	13	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
9½	5		Gen Realty	400	74	74	74	74¾
74½	54	8	Gen Realty pf ww	1200	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
57⅜	40	4†	Gen Refrac	100	67	67	67	67¼
34⅞	21½		Gillette	2100	47¾	45⅞	47	46⅞
17⅜	8⅝		Gimbel Br	7900	31¼	30½	30½	31¾
16⅛	8⅝		Glidden	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
78	64¾	7	Glidden ppf	600	12¾	11⅝	12¾	12
9⅞	4		Gobel (Adolf)	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
42½	31½	2½	Gold Dust	500	8¾	8¼	8¼	9
30⅞	18¼	4	Goodrich	6700	39¾	39	39	39¾
64	59	7	Goodrich pf	2400	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	17¼
				100	58¼	58¼	58¼	59¼

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Mar. 28	Mar. 27
52¾	38⅝	5	Goodyear	5700	42½	41¼	41½	43¾
91	81	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	87	87	87	
10⅞	4⅛		Gotham Hos	200	8	8	8	
23⅝	15⅜	2	Graham-P	1400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
25½	19½	1†	Grand Silver n	200	18½	18¼	18½	18½
18⅛	10⅝		Grand Union	500	23½	22⅜	22⅝	23¾
29¾	20	3	Granite City	1100	17⅛	16¾	16¾	17⅛
38¾	25¾	1	Grant (W T)

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Situation Less Clear—Steel Prices Easier—Labor Problem in Britain

The increasingly cheerful business sentiment of the last few months has on the one hand been challenged this week by further reductions and omissions of dividends, by a new problem in the wheat market and by political uncertainty in Europe. On the other hand it has been supported by a continuance of gains in United States industrial activity, and therefore in employment, and by an increase in retail buying.

The situation in wheat at the moment is obscure. The announcement that the United States Government agency would make no further purchases of the grain to help stabilize the market after the present crop year has raised some question on the future course of wheat prices.

There is question also as to what the Government will do with the huge supply of wheat now on its hands as a result of stabilizing operations. Assurance has been given that the grain will not be thrown on the market until the market is able to absorb it.

No Change for Steel

This is the first week of 1931 in which steel operations in the United States have failed to show a gain over the previous week. An easier tone to prices has become evident. Demand from automobile manufacturers, however, is increasing.

Business indicators are on a more favorable basis of comparison with a year ago than they were in the last few weeks. Electric power output is somewhat nearer the level of the like week in 1931. Freight car loadings also compare more favorably.

Bank clearings totaled $8,182,196,000 this week, comparing with $9,275,587,000 last week. There is here shown a decline of 11.7 per cent. As compared with the similar week of last year a decline of 29.4 per cent is shown.

Up Trend in Europe Modified

Reports from abroad say the improvement of the last two months has given way to some irregularity in the European business trend. It is felt, however, that there is no reversal of the rising course of trade. There is noted a better demand for new investments, and the financial situation generally is brighter.

In Great Britain uncertainty has been fostered by labor problems. It is reported now that nearly 3,500,000 workers are involved in wage disputes which have assumed a serious aspect. The railroad, mining, building, engineering and electrical trades are concerned in the wage problem. Locomotive engineers and firemen have decided to accept reductions in wages.

Aside from the labor problem, the situation continues to improve. Iron, steel and textile plants are more active.

From France come reports that seasonal influences are working against the business recession in that country. Lower inventories and development of a better demand for merchandise are among the favorable factors.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market was irregular this week. Unsettling influences were the cuts in dividends of some important railroads and an omission by a copper company. Liquidation became rather marked at times, as in Friday's session, when the average loss for industrial stocks amounted to more than four points. Brokers' loans decreased by $5,000,000 in the week ended Wednesday.

Uncertainty on the part of traders on the London Stock Exchange was evident his week. The period began with a quiet session in which international issues were lower due to weakness in Wall Street. A generally easy tone continued throughout Tuesday's session, but trading in "the street" after the close of the Exchange resulted in some sharp gains for leading American shares. For the most part, however, business in the stock market continued quiet up to the end of the week, with prices reflecting hesitancy on the part of buyers.

An easy tone characterized dealings on the Paris Bourse throughout most of the week. Friday's session saw some improvement.

On the Berlin Boerse price trends were irregular. The week ended, however, with the tone showing increasing strength.

DIVIDENDS

Pacific Portland Cement Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the 6½ per cent preferred, payable April 4 to stock of record March 31.

Tide Water Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the 5 per cent preferred, payable May 15, to stock of record April 17.

Buckeye Pipe Line Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable June 15 to stock of record April 27.

Edison Brothers Stores Incorporated declared a 12½ cents quarterly common dividend. The company previously paid 18¾ cents.

A dividend of $3.13 will be paid April 10 to stock of record April 3, on the American shares of Pirelli Company of Italy.

Canadian Bronze Company, Montreal, declared the regular quarterly dividends of 62½ cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

Bansicilia Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 7½ cents on the Class A and B, payable April 10 to stock of record March 31.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 28—Annual report of General Electric Employees' Securities Corporation for 1930 shows more than 36,000 employees of General Electric Company out of total of more than 78,000 are holders of bonds having a face value of more than $40,000,000.

TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER

Tennessee Electric Power Company reports for February net after taxes of $582,376, compared with $648,510 in February, 1930; 12 months' surplus after preferred dividends was $2,026,147, compared with $2,712,280.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	82	82
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	81	81
Alleghany Corp 5s rct	80	79¾
Amer Foreign Power 5s	85	85
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	92⅛	91
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103¾	103¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104½	104½
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	130½	129¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅝	106⅝
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	108	108
Amer T&T 5s '65	107⅞	107⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110	110
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	106	106
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99	99
Atch T&SF 4½s	114	113⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	84½	84½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	92½	92⅜
Balt & Ohio 5s series D	102	102
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	103½	103½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103⅜	103⅜
Boston & Maine 5s '67	102	102
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	27	27
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	88¼	88¼
Bklyn Un 6s	120	120
By Products Coke 5½s	102½	102½
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	99½	99½
Calif Petroleum cv 5s '39	95	95
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100½	100½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100½	100⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	103¼	103¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	106⅞	106⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s July	106⅞	106⅞
Can North 4½s	102¼	102¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100¼	100¼
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	90⅛	90¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100⅛	100⅛
Ches & O 4½s B	101¼	101¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	68⅛	68
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	26¾	26
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	66½	65¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	88½	88¼
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87	82	82
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv	83⅞	83⅞
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	87¼	87¼
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	94	94
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	103¾	103
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35 1st	101¼	101¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100	99⅞
Columbus Power 4½s	97½	97½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98½	98¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	45	45
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106¾	106¾
Container Corp 5s ct '43	47	47
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	88½	88½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww	61½	61½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	78	78
Detroit Ed 4½s wi	103¼	103¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107½	106
Erie RR 5s '67	76¼	75¾
Erie RR gen '75s	75½	75¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	97¼	97¼
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102½	102½
Gen Pub Sve 5½s '39	95	95
Gen Theater Equip 6s	69	69
Goodrich 6s '45	66	65½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91⅜	91⅛
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¾	110¾
Houston Oil 5½s	93	93
Hudson Coal 5s '62	60	60
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	101½	100⅜
Ill Central 4s '52	91	91
Ill Central 4s '53	88⅜	88⅜
Ill Central 4¾s '66	90½	90½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94⅞	94⅞
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	92	92
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	99⅝	99⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	94⅞	94⅞
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	3¼	3
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	15	15
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105¼	105¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	67½	67¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	104	104
Louis Arkansas 5s	69	69
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	96¾	96½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102¾	102¾
Mil El & Nw 1st	99⅞	99⅞
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	64	64
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	90⅞	90⅞
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	91	91
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104⅜	104⅜
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	101	101
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	81⅞	81⅞
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101⅞	101¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	92⅞	92⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s '2013	100	100
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	88⅝	87½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	104⅛	104⅛
NY Chi & StL 6s A '21	101¾	101¾
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	87¼	87¼
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105¼	105¼
NY NH&Hcv 6s '48	116½	116½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	109	109
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¾	106¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	85¾	84½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	68½	68½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s O '46	111½	111½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95	94¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	99	98⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102	102
Paramount Public 5½s '50	85¾	85¾
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	55	55
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102⅛	102⅛
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	80	80
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	99¾	99⅜
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	97	96⅞
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	101⅜	101
Penn Railroad 4½s 'wi	96⅞	96⅞
Penn Railroad 5s '64	105½	105
Pere Marquette 5s '56	102½	102½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	102⅜	102⅛
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '67	94¾	94⅝
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	80	80
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	78¼	76⅛
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105	105
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101	101
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	109½	109½
Port Gen Elec 4½s '35	91⅛	90¾
Pub Sve E&G 5s '65	105¾	105¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	87	87
Purity Baking 5s '48	97⅜	97⅜
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	84⅞	84¾
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	58¼	58⅛
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	95	95
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	107¼	107¼
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100⅜	100⅜
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	80⅞	80
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	72½	71½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	91	90¾
St. Louis SW 1st 5s '52	83¼	82¼
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	108¼	108¼
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	96¼	96¼
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	13	13
Seabd AL con 4s '55	12½	12
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	7½	7
Shell Pipe 5s '52	86	86
Shell Union 5s '47	73½	73½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	18	18
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98½	98⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101⅞	101⅞
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	86	86
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	76½	76½
Smith A O 6½s '33	102¼	102¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106¼	106¼
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103⅞	103¾
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	83½	83½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	97	96¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	83	83
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	97¼	96⅞
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100	99⅞
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	83	83
Southern Ry con 5s '94	109⅝	109½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	114½	114½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	103¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99	99
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107½	107½
Texas Corp 5s '44	96⅛	95
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	110¾	110¾
Tex & Pac 5s D '30 wi	95¾	95¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29⅞	29¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	100	100
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	102⅛	102⅛
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	95	95
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98⅞	98⅞
Union Pacific 4s '68	93⅜	93½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	72	71¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103½	103½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	75	75
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	69	69
Wabash RR 4s Des M div '39	88	88
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	103¾	103⅝
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	101⅛	101⅛
Wabash RR 5½s '75	96½	96½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	54½	54½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	53½	51
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105⅛	105⅛
Western Maryland 5½s '77	91½	91½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	89	88¾
Western Union R E 4½s '50	102	102
Western Union 5s '51	103½	103½
Western Union 6½s '36	109½	109½
Western Union 5s '60	103⅜	103⅜
Wheeling L Erie 1st 5s '30	44½	44½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	89	89
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101½	101½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103	103
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	10½	10½
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	45	45
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	9 9	99
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99⅞	99⅞
Youngstawn Sheet 5s '78	101¼	101¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Mar28	Mar27
3½s '47	101.25	101.24	101.25	101.26
4th 4¼s '38	103.23	103.24	103.23	103.25
US 3½s '43 March	101.14	101.14	101.14	
US 3½s '43 June	101.15	101.15	101.15	
US 3¾s '47	101.25	101.25	101.25	101.24
US 4¼s '52	111.25	111.23	111.25	111.27

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	76½	76½
Akershus 5s '63	96¾	96¾
Antioquia 7s B '45	63¼	63¼
Antioquia 7s C '45	63	63
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	96⅜	96⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	96½	96½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	96¾	96¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	96⅞	96⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	96⅜	96⅜
Australia 4½s '56	63	61½
Australia 5s '55	66⅞	66
Australia 5s '57	66⅞	66
Austria (Gov) 7s ct '57	96	95
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106⅜	106¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	96½	96½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104½	104½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110¼	110¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114⅜	114⅛
Bergen 5s '60 rct	97	97
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	28	28
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	28	28
Bolivia 8s '47	40	40
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105⅜	105⅜
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	67	66½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	82	81
Brazil 7s	67½	67½
Bremen 7s '35	99½	99⅛
Budapest (City) 6s '62	76½	76½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	79¼	79¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	71	71
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102⅜	102⅜
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	108	107⅝
Canada 4s	94¾	94½
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	108½	108½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	83½	83
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	83¾	83⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	84½	83⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	83	83
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	83	83
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	81	81
Colombin Mtg Bk 7s '46	72½	72½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	74	73¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	74	73¾
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	96½	96½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100¾	100⅝
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	101	101
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	78⅝	78⅝
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	68	68
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96⅜	96⅜
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101⅛	101⅛
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	93⅝	92
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98½	98
Finnish B 6½s '54	93	93
Frankfort 6½s '53	85	85
French (Rep) 7s '49	118¼	118¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¼	125¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	94½	94½
German 7s '49	104½	104
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	87⅞	87⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	79½	79½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	90	89
Germ Cen Elec 6s '48	88¾	88¼
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	96⅞	96⅞
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	80⅜	80
Greek 6s '68	87¼	87¼
Greek 7s '64	99	99
Hansa 6s '39 ww	83	82
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	82	82
Irish Free State 5s '60	103	103
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	96½	96½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	94½	94½
Italy (King) 7s '51	100⅛	99⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94¼	94¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100¾	100¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	96⅝	96½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	106	106
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	82	82
Karstadt 6s '43	71⅛	71
Krehger & Toll 5s '59	94	93½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105⅝	105⅝
Mtag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	74	74
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89⅝	89
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	50½	50½
Mantecatin 7s '37 xw	97½	97½
New South Wales 5s '57	58½	58½
New South Wales 5s '58	59¼	58½
Norway (King) 5s '63	101	101
Norway (King) 5½s '55	102¼	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	105½	105½
Norway (King) 6s '44	105¼	105¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	102	102
Norwegian El 5½s '57	98½	98⅛
Nuremberg 6s '52	83	83
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	100⅛	100⅛
Oslo (City) 6s '55	103	103
Oslo G&E 5s '63	98¼	98¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	90	90
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104½	104½
Paris-Lyons-Med in ctf 7s '58	107	106¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	28¼	28
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	27½	27½
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	51	51
Poland (Gov's 6s '40	70⅞	70⅞
Prussia 6s '52	81	81
Queensland (State) 6s '47	79¼	79¼
Queensland (State) 7s '41	90⅝	90
Rhine Main 7s '50	97	97
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	84¾	84¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	84½	84½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	91¼	91¼
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	60¼	60
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	80	80
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	62	61
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	60	60
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	83½	83½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90¼	90⅛
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	91½	91⅜
Rumania 7s '59	78	78
Ruhr 6s	76	76
San Paulo (City) 8s '52	91½	91½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	65	65
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	82	82
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	75	73
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	92	92
Saxon State 6½s '46	84	84
Saxon State 7s '45	93	93
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92½	91¾
Siimens 6½s '51	100½	100¼
Silesia (Prov) 7s 58	67	66
Soissons (City) 6s '36	106½	106½
Sydney 5½s '55	67	66½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105½	105⅛
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	100½	100½
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	82	82
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	89¼	89¼
Trondhjem 5½s '57	97¾	97¾
Tyrol 7s '52	95	95
Tyrol 7½s '55	99	99
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	101⅛	101⅛
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106⅛	106
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	105⅞	105⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	80¾	80½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	81¾	80½
Unterelbe 6s '53	81	81
Vienna 6s '52	87½	87¾
Warsaw 7s '58	67½	67½
Wurttemberg 7s '56	92	92
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	100⅝	100⅛

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2½@2¾
Customers' loans	3½@4½	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1½@2¼	1½@2¼
Four to six months	2 @2½	2 @2½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	29¼c	29c
Bar silver in London	13¼d	13⅜d
Bar gold in London	84s 10½d	84s 10¾d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅝@1½
60 days	1⅝@1½
90 days	1⅝@1½
4 months	1⅝@1¾
5 months	1⅞@1¾
6 months	1⅞@1¾

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	2½	London	3
New York	2	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	9
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.85¾	$4.85¾	$4.8665
Cables	4.85⅞	4.85⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅝	.0391¼	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1391½	.1391¾	.139
Italy—lora	.0523⅞	.0523⅞	.0526
Germany—mark	.2384	.2384	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1407¼	.1407¼	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2675½	.2675	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4009¾	.4009	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1744¼	.1744¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2676	.2675¾	.268
Poland—zloty	.1121	.1121½	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1088	.1083	.193
Sweden—krona	.2678½	.2678¾	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1924½	.1924½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0175	.0175¼	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2537½	.2537½	
Shanghai—tael	.3225	.3250	
India—rupee	.3625	.3625	.3650
Japan—yen	.4938	.4938	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4982½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3478	.3481	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0750	.0750	.1196
Chile—peso	.1206	.1206	.1213
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.2850	.2833	.40
Uruguay—peso	.7150	.7150	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99 31 32	.99 31-32	1.00

*Par unsettled.

CORPORATE INCOME

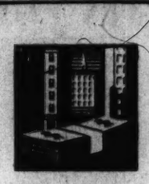
NEW YORK, March 28—The aggregate net income of the 1397 industrial, railroad and utility corporations so far reporting for 1930 was $2,896,553,000, compared with $4,372,599,000 in 1929, a current survey by Standard Statistics Company says. Segregated by major divisions, the survey says, "1174 industrial companies earned $1,692,-096,000, a decline of 41 per cent from the preceding year; 141 railroads reported net of $387,703,000, a relative contraction of 42 per cent, while the aggregate of 82 utilities was $818,754,000, a gain of 1 per cent."

ASSOCIATED ELECTRIC OUTPUT UP

For the week ended March 21 the Associated Gas & Electric System reported, electric output of 61,676,551 k. w. h., an increase of 4,550,976 k. w. h. over the like week of last year, or 8 per cent. Gas output for the same week totaled 377,258,100 cubic feet, a decrease of 0.1 per cent.

GENERAL ALLOYS COMPANY

General Alloys Company has taken no action on the preferred dividend. The stock had been on a 70-cent annual basis.



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Edison Electric Illuminating Shows Noteworthy Progress

Boston Utility Has History of 45 Years' Growth—Assets of $167,500,000 Almost Double 1923 Figure—Earnings Rise Every Year in Last Ten

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 106 in the Series

There is as yet no indication that soundly financed and managed public utility companies are finding less favor in the eyes of investment interests because of political agitation directed against the so-called "power interests."

Due to the monopolistic position they generally occupy and the indispensable character of the service they render, they are less subject to business depressions than the average industrial concern, though not entirely immune.

Prominent among eastern operating utilities is the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston, with a successful history of 45 years during which time it has absorbed a score of companies furnishing service to suburban districts. Today it supplies electric energy without competition to some 40 cities and towns surrounding Metropolitan Boston, having a total population of around 1,400,000.

Assets total $167,500,000, nearly double the figure in 1923, while net income has increased similarly in that period. In fact, gross and net earnings have risen without interruption in every one of the last 10 years, though the gain last year was much under average. Dividends have been paid in every year since 1897.

The company, commonly known as Boston Edison, was incorporated in 1886 under unlimited franchise. It not only serves individual consumers in Boston and vicinity but sells energy in bulk to various lighting and power companies and municipalities, and to the Middlesex & Boston Street Railway Co., Worcester & New York Street Railway Co. and the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn R. R.

Through a contract made in 1928 it furnishes the entire electric and steam heating requirements of the Boston & Maine R. R. for a long term of years. Connection with the New England Power Association made last year makes available to the two systems a combined capacity of about 1,000,000 h.p.

Steady Growth Assured

The rate of growth of Boston Edison in the last seven years may be judged by the fact that assets have increased by an average of around $11,000,000 annually. That expansion in the current year will not be far behind is indicated by a budget of around $10,000,000, major items of which include $5,000,000 for the distribution system, $2,000,000 for additions to steam heating stations and mains, $1,900,000 for substation additions, $500,000 for transmission lines and $450,000 for electric generating station additions.

Some of the high lights in the company's expansion program in the last two years have been the purchase of the electric properties of the American Woolen Company in Maynard and Acton, Mass., purchase of 32 acres of land in Charlestown and Everett on the north bank of the Mystic River on which a generating station the size of the present Weymouth plant may be built and where a switchboard building is to be started this year; the leasing from the city of property at 182 Tremont Street, Boston, on which a modern 14-story building has been constructed, used partly by the company, the broadcasting station WEEI and other tenants, the purchase of two parcels of land on which steam heating plants have been erected, purchase of land in Concord, Boston, Dorchester, Roxbury, Allston, Hyde Park and Chelsea for extensions to various substations, additions to the Edgar station, its newest generating unit, transmission line between Lexington and Concord and an outdoor switching station at Woburn with transformers connecting with the New England Power Company's substation at Tewksbury.

Satisfactory Earning Power

The number of meters added to the system in 1930 was 12,370, bringing the total to 413,296. This was substantially less than in 1929 when the gain was 25,097, compared with a gain of 29,883 in 1928 and of 32,980 in 1927.

The decline represents not only fewer new buildings erected in the company's territory but the effect of rate changes placing combined loads of several consumers on one meter. The business depression retarded the growth of the business last year as shown by the accompanying table giving increases of kilowatt hours sold for each of the last half dozen years over the preceding year:

	P.C.
1926 over 1925	12.2
1927 over 1926

General Classified

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PART or full-time workers wanted to sell modern foundation garments direct to women; high commissions and generous bonus plan. GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY, Stamford, Conn. Dept. CS 4

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SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 130 Downtower Building, Buffalo, New York

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ANTIQUE CHINA Pewter, coins, Indian relics, etc., Box E-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 1775 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

ORIGINAL COPY New York Herald containing story of President Lincoln's passing, also early American coin. LEE WILLIAMS, 1426 So. 56th, Tacoma, Wash.

HELP WANTED

EASTERN organization has unusual opening for assistant, young man or woman, familiar with advertising procedure, preparation of all kinds of advertising, copywriting and some comprehension of production methods; please give complete information with first letter. J-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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LOS ANGELES—Beautifully furnished 6-room Spanish bungalow in Wilshire Miracle Mile residential section; complete furnishings; best of bedding, linen and china; ideal for 3 adults; sale price $13,000, year's lease $1800. See OWNER, 827 Burnside Ave.

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5 miles Canterbury; 9 miles from sea and golf links at Sandwich Bay, Kent. Large garden, hard tennis court, garage. Full particulars and photographs from OVERSEAS HOMES, INC., 578 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y., or JOAN LITTON, 27 Old Bond Street, London, W. 1, Eng.

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By one with 18 years' thorough banking experience; 8 years as chief executive of a strong commercial bank; 3 years as a state bank examiner; wide knowledge of bonds and stocks; services available immediately in any locality. T. E. P., 535 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

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HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N Sycamore. GRanite 5178.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments, 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District — Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove; beautifully furnished; steam heat; elevator; garage adjoining; 3 4 and H cars.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

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OLD GOLD WANTED—Send your old solid gold and silver watches, jewelry, etc.; we will advise its metal value and hold for acceptance. J. M. NEY CO., Established 1812, West and Elm Streets, Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Local Classified

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WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture, glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 8561

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COUNSELLORS for boys' camp in Maine; Christian Scientists preferred; state educational and camping qualifications. Write Box B-19, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York.

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GENERAL maid; good cook; small washing; fond of children; 2 adults, 2 small boys; references; wages $12. Tel. Wellesley 1216 (Mass.).

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Experienced waitress and bedroom maid (white); Christian Scientist preferred. THE OXFORD, 1120 Central Ave.

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PELHAM PINES offers home surroundings, refined care, for infants, children or adults; tutoring if desired; telephone; 4 miles from Lowell. Mail address, Nashua, N. H., R.F.D. 2.

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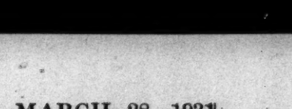

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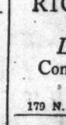

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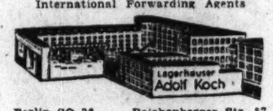

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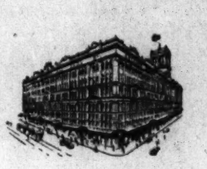

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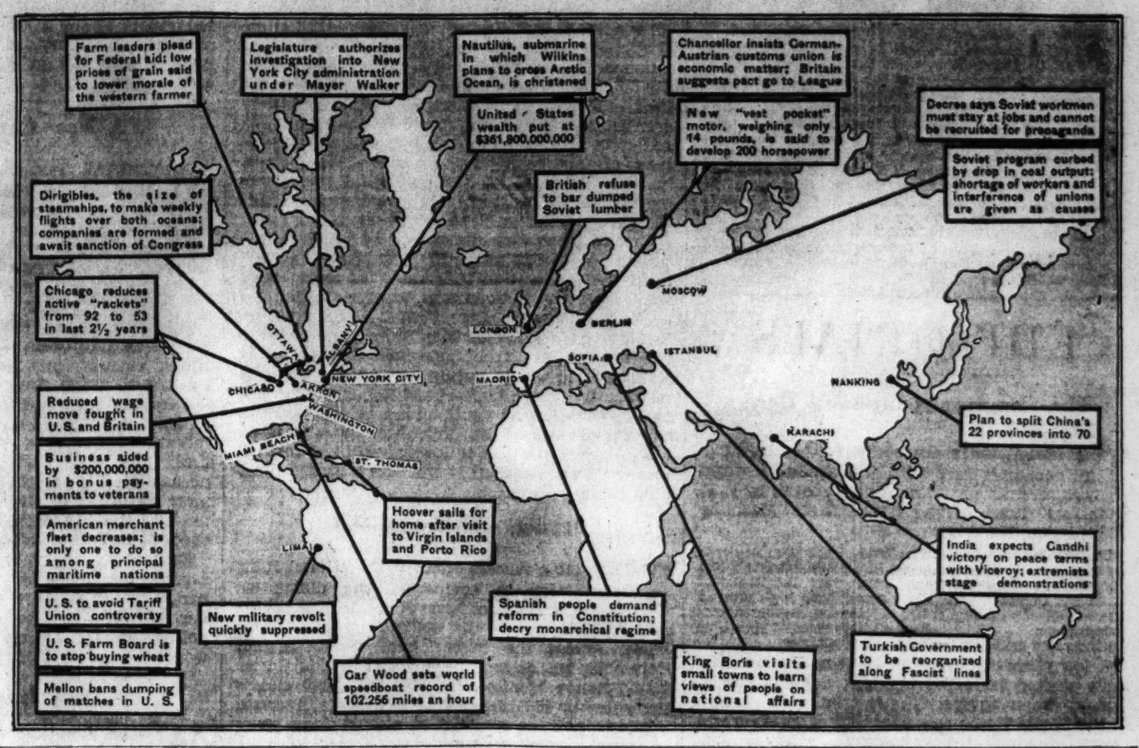
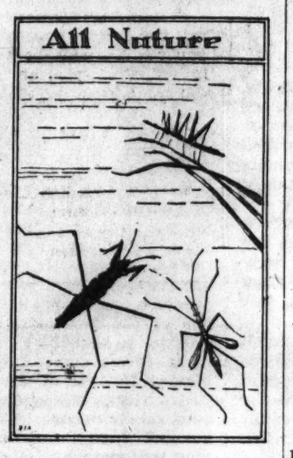
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Farm leaders plead for Federal aid; low prices of grain said to lower morale of the western farmer
Legislature authorizes investigation into New York City administration under Mayor Walker
Nautilus, submarine in which Wilkins plans to cross Arctic Ocean, is christened
Chancellor insists German-Austrian customs union is economic matter; Britain suggests pact go to League
United States wealth put at $361,900,000,000
New "vest pocket" motor, weighing only 14 pounds, is said to develop 200 horsepower
Decree says Soviet workmen must stay at jobs and cannot be recruited for propaganda
Soviet program curbed by drop in coal output; shortage of workers and interference of unions are given as causes
British refuse to bar dumped Soviet lumber
Dirigibles, the size of steamships, to make weekly flights over both oceans; companies are formed and await sanction of Congress
Chicago reduces active "rackets" from 92 to 53 in last 2½ years
Reduced wage move fought in U. S. and Britain
Business aided by $200,000,000 in bonus payments to veterans
American merchant fleet decreases; is only one to do so among principal maritime nations
U. S. to avoid Tariff Union controversy
U. S. Farm Board is to stop buying wheat
Mellon bans dumping of matches in U. S.
Hoover sails for home after visit to Virgin Islands and Porto Rico
New military revolt quickly suppressed
Car Wood sets world speedboat record of 102.256 miles an hour
Spanish people demand reform in Constitution; decry monarchical regime
King Boris visits small towns to learn views of people on national affairs
Turkish Government to be reorganized along Fascist lines
India expects Gandhi victory on peace terms with Viceroy; extremists stage demonstrations
Plan to split China's 22 provinces into 70
MOSCOW
BERLIN
LONDON
ISTANBUL
SOFIA
MADRID
NANKING
KARACHI
NEW YORK CITY
CHICAGO
ALBANY
OTTAWA
WASHINGTON
MIAMI BEACH
ST. THOMAS
LIMA

All Nature



Water Striders

SOON after ice disappears each spring, water striders or skippers may be seen moving over the edges of marshes or small stagnant bodies of water. As they dash rapidly about it is difficult to examine them, but we see that they keep on top of the water.

The elongated bodies and thin jointed legs are covered with minute hairs; and the insects seem to be constantly lifting their legs as if to dry them. The eyes are prominent, the beak stout and the abdomen usually tapering. A peculiarity with them is that the long antennæ are free and conspicuous; and they use their slender hind legs as oars, practically rowing themselves about.

Two different forms of the adult occur in most species—one wingless and the other able to fly.

This is a large group of insects, some keeping to fresh water while others live on the surface of the sea, the oceanic forms being found in abundance in such places as the Saragossa Sea where great masses of seaweed accumulate.

They lay their eggs in early May and fasten them to water plants. In about 17 days the insects emerge, and they shed their skins five times before becoming adult. There may be several generations during the summer. As the season advances they gather in groups and play about together, feeding principally upon insects that fall into the grassy borders of the water. During cold weather they hide in the mud, under stones or submerged grass, and wait for spring.

Marsh treaders belong to the same family and are distinguished by their very long hind legs and their long, slim antennæ. They act in much the same manner as the striders and frequent similar places.

A Word a Day

Heresy

Her'-e-sy is accented on the first syllable; first *e* as in *get*, second as in *event*, *y* as in *fancy*.

Any opinion held in opposition to an established or commonly accepted doctrine may broadly be called a "heresy." The word, however, has specific application today to a diverging religious belief advanced by one claiming adherence to the denomination or sect which it is his obvious effort to harm.

Our word was derived from the Greek αἵρεσις (hairesis), "a taking for one's self, a choosing, a choice," from αἱρεῖν (hairein), "to take or choose." A heretic originally, then, was one who did not accept the prevailing doctrine, but chose for himself. By use, however, the word has acquired a more opprobrious application.

Example: "Heresies have existed in one form or another since the beginning of religious rites."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Brevities

Humorist: A baby boy 16 months old can whistle popular tunes. A career as office-boy is clearly indicated.

Arkansas Gazette: Cost of Roads Is Reduced by Spring Repairs.—Headline. And cost of springs is reduced by road repairs.

A Quotation for Today

THE wise man throws himself upon the side of his assailants. It is more his interest than theirs to discover his weak points.—EMERSON.

The Mail Bag

San Diego, California

Dear Editor:

I go to Ha-hana school in the country, near Lakeside. We are reading Pyle's book about Robin Hood and acting it outdoors under oaks, elderberries, sycamore, and cottonwood. There are great boulders behind which we change our costumes. We cut our cudgels from willow branches and we are making bows and arrows, quivers, costumes and posters.

It looks like spring here in California because the wild flowers are blossoming, trees are budding, and the grasses growing a bright green color.

Our birds are building nests in trees and on the ground. Meadow larks, robins, linnets, blackbirds, and mourning doves are seen often around here.

Alfred H.

Hamburg, Iowa

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, though I have long enjoyed reading its interesting letters. I think it is a wonderful way of gaining correspondents and making strong friendships between countries.

The Monitor is a great help to me in my school work. I need never worry about getting current events and pictures when I have the Monitor.

Hamburg has many beautiful bluffs which are known as the Apple Mountains on the early maps. Many Indian relics are found on them. Hamburg has the second largest canning factory in the United States. Our little town was named after Hamburg, Germany, and its population is 2103. It is the largest town in Fremont County.

I go to the Hamburg High School and play in the orchestra and high school band. I am 15 years of age and should love to correspond with girls of any country. I promise faithfully to answer all letters I receive.

Earleen O.

Ray, Arizona

Dear Editor:

We live in a mining camp in Arizona. This State has lovely desert scenery, and many places of beauty and interest, such as the Grand Canyon, the Painted Desert, the Petrified Forest, the several large dams, etc.

The Mail Bag is very interesting to me and I read it faithfully each week. I am 16 and should like to hear from girls about the same age, in this country or abroad. Betty K.

Secor, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I should like to express my appreciation for the Monitor, especially for the Home Forum Page and for the Mail Bag. Last year, while I was a senior in high school, I was studying American history. Each member of the class was asked to make a notebook, which was to contain pictures and articles that concerned both current events, and past history. Practically all of my material was taken from The Christian Science Monitor, and I was more than grateful when I received the highest possible grade on my work. One of the features of my notebook was the maps which appear each Saturday on the Daily Feature Page, called "World News of the Week at a Glance," which I arranged in chronological order. Another feature included the One Minute Biographies.

If my letter is printed, I hope I shall receive letters from all parts of the globe. All letters will be welcomed, and I faithfully promise to answer every one I receive. I am 20 years old and a high school graduate.

May I extend my sincere best wishes to the Mail Bag and to all who are trying to make its intentions successful?

Louise Rosa C.

Dallas, Texas

Dear Editor:

We live in Dallas, Texas, and are very proud of our city, which was a population of about 300,000 or thereabouts. We have many beautiful buildings and parks like most other cities, but mostly we are noted for our smokeless sky line. Dallas has a very beautiful sky line and when viewed on a clear day, from five or six miles away, it is an inspiring sight. You see, the use of natural gas makes our city smokeless. Our slogan is "The City of Progress," which is very fitting, I think.

My father is a geologist and also an oil operator in the East Texas oil fields. This new field was discovered only a short time ago and the oil boom caused the small towns in that section to grow immensely and in an amazingly short time. For example, Kilgore was formerly about 900 in population, but in the few short weeks of the oil boom it sprang up to 10,000! There are so many people there, geologists, men working for the big oil companies, and those who have drifted in, in search of work, that they haven't room for them all! About a third of them are sleeping in tents, shacks, and in their cars. Some have even had to sleep on the floors of the court house and other public buildings in Henderson, another oil town.

But now it is time to get back to the subject of correspondents and other more civilized and quiet things. Please, I should like to correspond with girls anywhere, around my age (15), and especially from someone in a foreign country, but I should dearly love letters from any place. Hoping to hear from someone soon, I am closing this plea for new friends. Flora I.

The following would like to receive letters:

For Girls

Velma L. (12), Clinton, Me.
Marion R. (13), Pittsfield, Me.
Jane P. (13), Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
Leonore W. (14), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in art, music and stamp collecting.
Helen H. (14), Brattleboro, Vt.—Interested in music, stamps and postcards.
Mary P. (16), Detroit, Mich.—Speaks English, French and German.
Elsa S. (18), New York, N. Y.
Eulalia D. (18), Grossclose, Va.
C. M., Ridgefield, Wash.

For Boys

Nils A. (13), Rural Retreat, Va.
F. P. (over 20), Los Angeles, Calif.

Geographical Puzzle

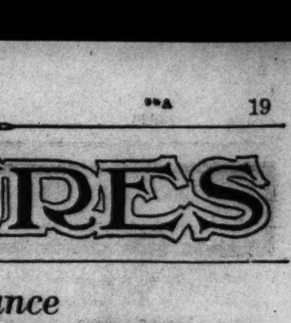
Silhouettes of four countries in Europe are shown in this puzzle. Can you name them? Try first without referring to your maps.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "State" Puzzle:

1. Estate. 2. Stated. 3. Misstatement. 4. Instate. 5. Stately.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Compensation

Chicago

A YOUNG woman entering upon a new career rented an unfurnished apartment, joyously expecting to occupy it at once. On the evening of her arrival in the city, however, an emergency arose and she was asked to assist in caring for the mother of a family. Then for some time the duties of nurse and housekeeper filled her days.

Although it was a case which did not promise financial recompense for services rendered, and the condition of the home demanded many sacrifices of self to accomplish all that needed to be done, rapid recovery accompanied the lifting of the burden from the mother.

On the day when it seemed right again to consider the new home and work, a glad surprise awaited the tenant of the apartment. Turning the key in the lock and opening the door, she gazed speechlessly upon lovely furnishings! Flowers breathed their perfume, and the little clock on the mantelpiece ticked a cozy welcome.

One who had been interested in the recovery of the invalid had so appreciated the labor of love which promoted it that she undertook to provide from her own luxurious home, the furnishings for this little apartment.

There was no one with whom to share that moment of overwhelming joy, but the surging of a grateful heart and deep humility acknowledged the Love which compensates in ways too beautiful to outline.

In Lighter Vein

What a Charge!

The president of the local gas company was making a stirring address.

"Think of the good the gas company has done," he cried. "If I were permitted a pun, I should say, 'Honor the Light Brigade.'"

And a customer immediately shouted: "Oh, what a charge they made!"
—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

Hints for Husbands

It was just a misplaced letter in an advertisement in a Boston paper asking for authors' manuscripts, but see what it did to the meaning. It read, "Send us your Mrs. for candid criticism and advice."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Her Grandpa's Son

Kitty, aged four, had been naughty, and her father had to speak to her before going to business. On his return in the evening, Kitty called up with politeness, "Mother, your husband's home."—*Sidmouth Observer.*

Silence

"Listen, Dad, that's Schenectady,"
Said a little fan so wee,
But Dad wanted to read, so he
Said, "Well dischenectady!"
—*Pathfinder.*

Odds and Ends

Liquor Control

According to statistics, $190,000,000 is spent for alcoholic drinks in the seven provinces of Canada in which liquor control boards operate.

Foreign Students

There are now more than 15,000 students from foreign countries attending the schools and colleges of the United States, 100 countries being represented.

Tax Percentages

The income tax in the United States comprises 13 per cent of the total federal taxes, while in England it amounts to 33 per cent.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Communist-Capitalist Race

THE idea that the Soviet Union is engaged in an economic race with the capitalist world was recently put forward in a speech by V. V. Kuibishev, head of the Soviet State Planning Commission. He said:

> The race has begun. . . . The level of our production, of the development of our economic life, is still extremely low. But we will reach the goal sooner than the capitalist world. . . . Capitalism will never obtain such high rates of progress as ours because it has no planned, organized economic system. . . . Going ahead at high rates of speed, we will more and more overtake capitalist countries.

A few years ago this statement would probably have excited little but laughter outside Russia. Today, when intensive industrial construction in the Soviet Union coincides with a severe world depression and when restrictions on Soviet imports indicate a growing fear of Russian competition, the challenge implied in Mr. Kuibishev's words deserves to be examined more seriously.

If one surveys the two systems one is likely to conclude that Capitalism, along with two very grave handicaps in the shape of periodic wars and economic crises, has certain advantages which, if these handicaps could be eliminated, would probably keep it several laps ahead of Communism on the economic race track. The best way to demonstrate these advantages just now would perhaps be to go about buying a railroad ticket, a meal of lamb chops and potatoes, a cord of wood or a pair of shoes, first in America or western Europe, and then in Russia.

In the case of America, the operation would be a matter of a few minutes; in the case of Russia (except for the lamb chops, which couldn't be bought there anyway), a person without special favor might well spend hours or even days of waiting in line or struggling for the special order which would permit him to make the purchases desired. Communists would argue that the deprivations of the Russian population are part of a price which is worth paying for the Five-Year Plan. But, apart from the fact that the experience of the last two years suggests that the country's difficulties of supply may not be solved when the plan comes to an end, not all the inconveniences of contemporary Russian life can fairly be attributed to a conscious sacrificing of the present for the future.

Behind the poor functioning of stores and restaurants and railroad trains, behind the delays in assigning available wood and the spoiling of badly needed food products, lurks the specter of bureaucracy, of sheer failure, so far, to master the technique of industry and commerce.

It remains to be proved whether the Soviet system of economic administration, with its curious mixture of incentives in the shape of Draconic laws against slackness, continually generated drives for the overcoming of this or that urgent defect, and semicapitalistic rewarding of good work, will function as smoothly as the economic machinery of western Europe and America.

But it would be a great mistake for the people in other countries to sit back complacently with the feeling that the obvious rawness, discomfort and imperfections of present-day Russian life eliminate all reality from the Soviet challenge to established political, economic and moral systems. Unless something effective is done to combat the two main weaknesses of Western civilization, recurring wars and recurring economic crises—which are more severely felt as workers become increasingly dependent upon the factory rather than upon the land—this challenge will become more and more real.

The race between Communism and Capitalism cannot be settled by throwing obstacles, in the shape of special trade restrictions, in the way of the Communist runner; repressive legislation against Communist ideas is also apt to prove conspicuously futile, as the experience of Tsarist Russia ought to teach the rest of the world.

If the countries of western Europe and America possess sufficient reasonableness, good will and sense of self-preservation to coöperate heartily in the pursuit of means calculated to eliminate wars and economic crises, the advantages which Capitalism possesses in the shape of flexibility, freedom from bureaucracy and greater incentives to individual initiative will have larger scope, and such progressive changes as social development requires may be achieved without the devastatingly high costs of social revolution, with its inevitable accompaniment of civil war.

On the other hand, if no steps are taken in this connection, and if the world is allowed to drift from the morass of economic depression into the abyss of a new war, Kuibishev's prediction may contain a larger element of truth than most people outside Russia would now consider likely.

Kemal Tries Mussolini's Recipe

SOMEONE has described Mustapha Kemal as the nearest counterpart of Mussolini in Europe. The comparison is apt. Particularly in their methods do these dictators resemble each other. If Mussolini brooks no opposition, Kemal gives it little quarter, and the latest move of the Turkish President in commandeering, through the People's Party, the 257 centers of the "Turkish Hearths Society" shows that the example of the Fascist leader is not lost upon him. Into these centers the party will gather the nation's youth, and will thus bring within the fold many students who showed an inclination toward Communism and youths who indicated a degree of hostility toward Kemalism.

This move toward national unification is deemed highly necessary at the present time. All is not well with Turkey. The determined effort of Kemal to keep his country free from foreign influence has shut him off from economic and financial assistance. The Turkish pound has sunk to a fraction of its normal value. And however modest Kemal may be in his own personal demands, and however he may press the advantages of an economy campaign upon the people, he finds the need for foreign capital ever growing. In such a financial and commercial plight the necessity for unification is obvious.

Kemal knows the importance of youth in the welfare of the country. He has always worked upon the assumption that they are more ready than their elders to imbibe Western ideas, and he has used every agency at his command to further this end. It is, then, no surprise to find him in the new plan of consolidation making his strongest bid to the nation's youth, for in them he sees the future hope of the Republic. But will the coöperation of youth alone be sufficient to lift Turkey out of its difficulties, or will it be still necessary to turn to foreign skill and foreign money? That question is one which Kemal must soon decide.

International Commissions

THE notable success of the International Joint Commission in composing the difficulties arising between citizens of the United States and Canada due to the noxious smelter fumes blown across the border near Trail, British Columbia, has already been noted in The Christian Science Monitor. No less than 800 claims presented by 460 American citizens were involved. While it took the commission almost three years to reach a unanimous and satisfactory solution, it is perfectly obvious that, had these claims been presented in the courts of law, or had they been consolidated and turned over to the State Department for its always deliberate disposition, the three years would have been multiplied many times before a decision could have been reached.

The commission, which, though composed of three representatives of each nation, operates as a judicial body rather than as rival groups of attorneys, moved expeditiously and certainly to a reasonably prompt decision. So many instances of efficiency of this sort are to be credited to this International Joint Commission that the question is raised whether some similar body could not be created for the purpose of handling controversies between the United States and Great Britain.

There is, for example, the controversy which on the British side involves citizens mainly, namely, that over the repudiated debts of certain southern states of the Union. Contrary to the ordinary opinion, several of these debts were incurred and bonds issued decades before the Civil War; and their repudiation by the states involved was sheer political dishonesty. But although the foreign holders of these bonds have made repeated appeals, both to the individual states and to the United States, they are unable to obtain even a hearing.

At a moment when the United States is insisting upon payment of foreign debts due to it, this is an unfortunate, an illogical and a discreditable situation.

A commission such as that which deals with American controversies with Canada could handle an issue of this sort. It is quite true that the best friends of the International Joint Commission have been disappointed by certain of the recent appointments made to it. There has been a tendency to use it as a place of refuge for the lamest of lame ducks. This, however, it is hoped, is but a passing phase. The more important the issues to be solved by such a commission, the more certainly the Administration in power will appoint men of the highest type to membership upon it.

Are Tariffs the Solution?

FIFTY years ago it was said that the great thing about free trade in Great Britain was that it paid. The same remark could hardly be made today, and in consequence during the last few months there has been a steady veering of British public opinion toward tariffs.

J. M. Keynes, the distinguished Liberal economist, has recently estimated that no more than 10 per cent of the population remains loyal to classical free trade theories, and has declared himself to be in favor of a tariff for revenue purposes. The "Empire Crusade" policy has succeeded in arousing more enthusiasm than was at first expected by its opponents, and Stanley Baldwin insists on obtaining a free hand where the taxation of imports is concerned. The Mosley Party and the Left Wing of the Labor Party are likewise sympathetic to some kind of tariff, and now the grand council of the Federation of British Industries has proposed, after several months' inquiry into the situation, the establishment of a fiscal system designed, among other things, adequately to protect the home market.

Reluctant as many people would naturally be to see Britain forced at last to call even a temporary halt on the great fight she has put up during the last hundred years for a policy of universal free trade, the opinion is rapidly gaining ground in Britain that a strong case can be made out for the imposition of a tariff designed to protect the standard of living of British workers from the competition of those who work under grossly inferior conditions.

Nevertheless, even if it be finally established that a tariff is necessary, it can never be maintained that a tariff is itself enough to restore British economic prosperity, as America's experience today testifies. At best a tariff can only give British industry fair conditions in which to show what it can do. The sort of show that it will put up when these conditions have been guaranteed to it will depend on its own internal efficiency. That efficiency, according to impartial foreign observers, is far from being all that it might be.

André Siegfried, the French publicist, in a series of extracts from his forthcoming book, "England's Crisis," that have been printed in the London Times, declares that Britain's iron and steel industries use equipment that "is frankly out of date," that many of her pits must "be classed among the most antiquated in Europe," and that her cotton industry displays "a mulish individualism." Clearly, any kind of fiscal reform will naturally fail of its purpose if decided steps are not soon taken to remove these reproaches from Britain's business organization. Fortunately, the report of the F. B. I. shows that the heads of English industry are fully awake to its technical defects, so that improvement will no doubt soon manifest itself.

A New Cure for Colds

MATERIAL remedies for human disorders have ranged from the mysterious concoctions of the witches in "Macbeth" to the latest kind of serums. And sometimes it seems that there is not a great deal of difference in the products of these extremes. What is more, the clinical results obtained often do not differ outstandingly, either.

It has remained, however, for a police judge of a small California town to launch a new and simple remedy for colds. Here is the story, according to a Los Angeles newspaper: On starting for his office one day he slipped an aspirin tablet in his pocket, because he believed that he felt the first twinges of a cold. What more natural, then, than that he should reach into his pocket a little later for the tablet? And what more natural still than that he should feel better, and should congratulate himself on his forethought in cutting off the cold?

But here's the rub: On returning home he casually remarked to friend wife that a button had come off his shirt; and as naturally he asked her to sew it on. Reaching into his pocket, he pulled out—the aspirin tablet; and search as he would, he couldn't find the button!

Tung Blossom Time

WHILE lilac time in Kew and cherry blossom time in Washington are just outside the opening windows of spring, a newcomer from the Orient is in full bloom, adding its exotic beauty to the land to which Ponce de Leon gave the name, Florida, or "Land of Flowers." Those who brought tung nut trees from old Cathay to obtain waterproofing oil for varnishes, telephone cables and a host of other useful articles, at the same time contributed a flower of distinction to Florida's landscape.

Already there are 800,000 tung trees near Gainesville. Each of these trees at the opening of April is covered with large pink and white blossoms, which appear before the leaves. Since the trees were first tried out in the State a few years ago, residents and tourists have recognized the delicacy and profusion of the tung blooms as one of the most striking seasonal displays of Florida. So the flowering time has been set aside as an annual festival, comparable to the orange blossom festivals of January.

Whether treading boat decks waterproofed with tung oil, or driving in April through the freshly colorful groves, Americans will be increasingly glad that the useful and decorative tung tree has consented to take up a new home in the Occident. For 5000 years the Chinese have found it a valuable asset, and indications are that conditions in Florida will prove even more suited to its cultivation than those in its original home.

Control the Speed

A PLUME of silver spray . . . speed . . . and a question. To the realms where men may travel at more than 100 miles an hour, a new empire has been added. Upon the face of placid waters, as well as by land and air, the century mark has been attained. And no sooner had Gar Wood, dean of American speedboat designers, piloted his Miss America IX at 102.256 miles an hour than he envisaged over-water speeds of 120 miles an hour—within another year.

To what end? Comparisons prove interesting. An airplane roars to a top speed of 357.723 miles an hour, yet 145 miles is still a fast cruising speed. An automobile flashes across hard-packed sands at 245.733 miles an hour, but motorists find use for sixty miles only on rare occasions. Compared with Mr. Wood's shattering of the old speedboat mark of 98.76 miles an hour, a rate of thirty miles is still speedy for private craft.

Achievement of the pinnacles of speed has been the forerunner of fast transportation. But there is a vast field for engineers who can narrow the great gap between "laboratory" speeds and their commercial application. Mr. Wood himself is among those who opposed recognition of new speedboat records on the basis of two trials. He holds that an average for six laps is a more worth-while test of both craft and pilot. Aviators, arranging for the national air races at Cleveland this year, urge a longer speed course. At present it is five miles, and some proposals would increase it to thirty. Automobile racing has seen the imposition of successive restrictions to increase its contribution to practical motorcar design.

Despite such regulations, maximum speeds are achieved only under highly hazardous conditions. Efforts to reduce the hazards should receive fully as much attention as the increasing of speed itself. The great problem before those who are shrinking the size of continents through the design of rapid transport is to utilize more of the speed already available. Organizations which sponsor speed trials would do well to place higher premiums upon the factors of safety.

Editorial Notes

After fifteen months of heavy traffic, the "cotton" highway, constructed as a test in Texas, has shown no signs of wear. As it was built at half the cost of hard-surfaced roads, a new era may be opening for the cotton industry of the South.

"Man reaps what he sows, unless he is an amateur gardener," says Lord Dewar. Yet even in such a case he finds his rewards often worth more than the effort. Spring is here, let's start a garden.

Business, according to a cartoonist of the Chicago News, which was Merging in 1929, and Submerging in 1930, is now Emerging. Does this mean that the emergency is ending?

Improved models of automobiles are helping the motor industry to pull up the hill of recovery in high.

The School of the Language of Truth

JERUSALEM

TWO elderly men, with twisted gray beards, were walking along the Street of Prophets with enormous volumes under their arms. Behind them trailed two small boys—one, perhaps ten years old, the other somewhat older. These were carrying similar sized volumes, half as large as themselves. The men were talking animatedly, gesticulating with the free arm. The boys said nothing. One was kicking a stone. The other stared seriously in front of him. They turned up a narrow alley and went into a two-story building, over the door of which was written: "The Holy Congregation of the Language of Truth: School and House of Prayer: Built in the Year 5621."

I could hear a strange droning, regular, musical, eerie, coming from one of the rooms upstairs. There was a young man standing at the door.

"May I go in?" I asked.

"God is near to all who call upon Him, to all who call upon Him in truth," he answered in Hebrew.

I took his reply to mean that I might proceed. I went up the rickety stairs, and the droning sound grew louder. I stood in the doorway and a sight never to be forgotten met me.

* * *

The room was alive with a hundred swaying bodies. Old men—with long snow-white beards such as I had never expected to see outside a painting—were swaying, pointing with their fingers at the words of the text as they hummed them out. Younger men, with their hair falling over their shoulders, wearing prayer shawls, the sacred Talith, were also seated on the benches—swaying to and fro; backward and forward, their eyes all the time glued to the huge volumes in front of them.

Pale-faced youths were seated with the gray-beards and the white-haired. Strangest of all were the children. The one I had seen in the street was by no means the youngest.

I went in and an old man made room for me next to him. I sat on the hard backless bench and gazed at the curious, the mysterious text that was opened in front of me. There were at least four different types used on one page.

This was the School of the Language of Truth. The school had been built in Jerusalem where the Language of Truth had been born, and these students, young and old, had taken an oath upon themselves to study by day and by night, throughout their lives, the Six Orders of the Talmud. Had not the Psalmist sung, "And thou shalt ponder over it by day as well as by night"?

* * *

The teachers were not paid to teach, and the pupils did not pay to learn. Indeed, it was difficult to say who was the teacher, who the taught. There were little groups of six or seven. They chanted the text together. Someone would raise a question, and a discussion would be started. The most learned would have his say first and the older the student of the Language of Truth the more would his opinion be respected.

But in the study of the Talmud, the democratic ideal prevails. Young and old, penniless pauper and powerful prince, may all help in the unraveling of its mysteries. While I was sitting there an old man raised a question, and a very young man replied, clearly, lucidly.

"That young man is a genius," said my gray-bearded neighbor to me. "A son of nobody—a son of a tailor. And his mother of no importance. But he has the mind of a king! He understands all the mysteries. May God preserve him."

He swayed to and fro as he told me this, chanting as he spoke as if he were chanting the Talmud. I listened carefully to that young man—the son of nobody. This was what he was saying:

"Have we not learned that a sacrifice atones for sin? Have we not learned that the day of Atonement cannot bring pardon to a man who has wronged his neighbor? Have we not learned that a man who has wronged his neighbor must go and ask his pardon seven times (if needs be) before the Day of Atonement can help him? Is there not a contradiction? Why cannot a sacrifice alone bring a remission of sin?"

Then he stopped and looked triumphantly at the seven others who were listening. Truly, a contradiction.

"Nu?" said one.

"And the answer?" said a second.

"Well, what is the explanation?"

The young man put his finger on the margin of the text in front of him and read out, "'If a wicked man has sinned against his neighbor, and he comes to the altar with 100 sheep and 1000 bullocks, God Himself will drive him away.' For what does the Father in Heaven desire? Not the sacrifice of rams, but the sacrifice of the heart. Nor can a man clear himself before the Father until he has cleared himself by going to the man he has wronged. There is no contradiction."

The old man next to me looked at me, as much as to say, "Did I not tell you he was a genius?" Once more the whole group was reading a selection from the text, singing rather than reading.

* * *

I got up and joined another group. There were only old men here and they eyed me angrily. Why was the other "class" so friendly and this so unfriendly? I learned afterward. This group was studying kabballah—the esoteric doctrine of mystical religion. They were reading from Zohar, the Book of Splendor. No man under the age of fifty may look into this book. Nor may the unmarried or the ignorant read it. So I was not wanted here. And when I came, they were silent.

The two small boys I had seen in the street were sitting in a corner with three middle-aged men and one very old man. These two children sang out in a pleasant treble what the others were chanting in a deep bass. The children were all attention as a legend was unfolding itself:

> It once happened that Rabbi Hanina desired to go to Jerusalem to be present in the Holy City on the Passover. But he lived afar off and he had no money wherewith to pay for the donkey or the camel that would take him. So he sat upon a stone which was outside his house and fell to crying.
>
> Then came along two men and said to him, "Hanina, son of Dosa, we will pay you well if you will sell us that stone on which you are sitting and carry it for us to Jerusalem. We wish to make a present of it to the Temple!" Hanina was sore amazed when he heard this, but there was much joy in his heart. He agreed to do what the men had asked of him.
>
> But when he tried to lift the stone, behold he and the stone and the two men were carried through the air and taken to Jerusalem. Before he could ask of them their names they and the stone had disappeared . . . then he knew that these were angels in the guise of men. . . .

* * *

When I left the building I again found the same young man guarding the door.

"Selichah" ("Excuse me"), he said, "but are you an official of the Government?"

"No," I said, "why do you ask?"

"Because this Holy City will be destroyed in the future as it was in the past."

"And if I were an official?"

"You could put an end to the wickedness."

"Wickedness? What wickedness?"

"The young men play football on the Sabbath day . . ."

I walked away from the School of the Language of Truth, pondering.

E. D. G.

Notes From German Cities

THE new museums on "Museum Island," from the date of their opening on October 2 to January 31 of the present year, were visited by over 600,000 persons, a number altogether unprecedented and one due, of course, in great measure to the attraction of the magnificent Pergamon and Asiatic Museums. An addition has recently been made to the new buildings in the shape of an unassuming, but adequate lecture hall which will certainly prove a welcome acquisition. It was formally opened with interesting speeches by Prof. Wilhelm Waetzoldt, director of the Berlin museums, and Dr. Theodor Wiegand; the archæological expert who arranged the Pergamon Museum. The latter gave a description of the latest Pergamon excavations which was of absorbing interest. An old film was shown of various phases of the construction of the buildings, covering a period of some twenty years, and a recent film was also shown made by the Reichs Railway center for tourist traffic, which depicts for the benefit of the visitor the beauties of the Pergamon and Asiatic Museums. Altogether the opening of the lecture hall, which will be used in connection with all the Berlin museums and galleries, was an unqualified success.

Many Visit the New Museums

* * *

The sale of the furniture and pictures of Glienicke Castle—formerly the hunting lodge of the Great Elector—the Potsdam residence of Prince Friedrich Leopold, will probably take place soon. Prince Friedrich Leopold, brother-in-law and cousin of the former Kaiser and brother of the late Duchess of Connaught, has long stated his intention of selling Glienicke, lock, stock and barrel, for the twofold reason that he does not care for Potsdam and, like many others, is in need of funds. It has even been contemplated turning the palace, which has sixty rooms and stands in a beautiful park, into a sanatorium or hotel. This proposal, however, is strongly opposed by the Hohenzollern family, whose head is now for all practical purposes the former Crown Prince, and which greatly wishes the present owner to retain this historical residence and sell, if need be, another instead. Pressure will doubtless be brought to bear upon the matter, but the probability is that Friedrich Leopold, who does not care a button for tradition, will place Glienicke upon the market if he possibly can.

Glienicke Castle May Be Sold

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A new branch of domestic science courses of the Berlin Hausfrauen Verein (Association of Housewives)—an important social welfare and educational union enjoying the support of both municipality and state—has been added to the curriculum. It is, to give the full name, the Meisterinnen Course for the Vocation of Housewife. The meister (master) degree is obtained after eighteen months' theoretical and practical study, proficiency in all branches being a foregone conclusion. The first examination recently took place, thirty-one pupils gaining the distinctive badge of the Meisterin, presented by an officer of the state. Cooking of every kind, from the plainest to the most elaborate, washing and laundering, sewing, house management including bookkeeping, calculation, culture and pedagogics were the chief subjects of the examination, which was conducted with the strict attention to details characteristic of all German tests, the examiners themselves being experts. Women who have gained this qualification are empowered to receive young pupils of the Hausfrau School into their homes for the furthering of their practical education in this profession.

New Domestic Science Degree

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The historical city of Breslau, the old capital of Silesia, has possessed from time immemorial an exceptional characteristic, one it would be well did more towns possess, that of interest in the common weal in a marked degree. In earliest times the citizens were known for their self-sacrificing work. It became, moreover, quite a usual thing for wealthy persons of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to bequeath large sums of money for the upkeep of worthy charitable institutions and for the support of religious and philanthropic bodies irrespective of creed. Despite the war and the subsequent inflation, a large number of the original institutions, under capable and disinterested administration, still exist and flourish. In this category are orphanages, homes for the aged, and eating houses for the poor of the population. The Boys' Refuge, in the Neustadt, is a case in point; it has sixty inmates and was founded in 1787 by Johann Christian Hichert. Thus the old-time generous spirit of the Breslau citizens is blessing hundreds of the inhabitants today.

Breslau Setting a Good Example

* * *

There is an ever-increasing movement toward open-air recreation among the German people. In this they are encouraged by the city authorities, who do everything to open up as much green space to the people as possible. Many cities are favored by nature. The chain of lakes and forests encircling Berlin has made the capital a delightful place to live in throughout the year.

Open Air Gains in Popularity

Hamburg is a city of water sports. Sailing is very popular and so is canoeing. In Munich countless young people delight in shooting the rapids of the quick flowing Isar River in summer and in skiing in winter. Not all towns, however, are as fortunate as this. But the municipal authorities have not been idle. People's parks have been laid out, belts of green have been inserted in the city, as for instance with much success in Cologne, and countless sports grounds with trees and lawns have been conjured up over night. According to statistics just made available Frankfurt possesses the most forests in comparison to the rest of its area, though closely followed by Berlin. Hamburg has the most water, Munich the largest area of green open spaces, closely followed by Cologne. Of the eleven large towns enumerated, Dresden is the most densely built, and Berlin one of the three least densely built